

Nuseibeh urges joint stand at IPU

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh, head of Jordan's delegation to the 76th conference of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) in Argentina, has called for formulating a unified Arab stand at the IPU meeting, saying that "such a strong and firm stand serves as a strong basis which we are keen to build." Dr. Nuseibeh also called for leaving Arab disputes aside "in order not to put ourselves in a position which the Zionist enemy can exploit." He was addressing a meeting of Arab delegations attending the meeting. The Arab delegations designated Dr. Nuseibeh as chairman of the IPU meeting. The Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) secretary general and the Jordanian Parliament secretary general were nominated as rapporteurs and secretaries for the meeting. In his speech, Dr. Nuseibeh welcomed the Arab delegations and thanked them for their confidence in him. He also urged them to work towards serving the interests of the Arab Nation. Dr. Nuseibeh also pointed out that the situation in the Arab World "is very grave due to continued challenges and Zionist campaigns" and added that the conference was a "unique opportunity to confront these challenges and campaigns."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية والراي

Volume 11 Number 3290 AMMAN, TUESDAY OCTOBER 7, 1986, SAFAR 4, 1407

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

League calls for focus on children

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab League General Secretariat on Monday called on the international community to direct special attention to the millions of children who face death from malnutrition in developing countries. In a statement issued on the occasion of the International Day of the Child, the secretariat referred to the tragic situation of the Palestinian and Lebanese children as a result of the Israeli occupation, and the impact of the Iran-Iraq war on children of the two warring nations. The statement paid tribute to the efforts made by Arab countries in the field of child care and said that the adoption of the Charter of the Rights of Arab Child was a great achievement because it defines the principles of child development and care in the Arab World. (Related stories on page 3)

JBA team leaves for Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — A four member delegation representing the Jordan Bar Association (JBA) left for Baghdad on Monday on a five-day visit to Iraq at the invitation of the Arab Jurists Federation (AJF). The delegation, comprising Mr. Jalal Abbasi, Mr. Badri Mukti, Mr. Jalal Abbadi and Mrs. Naila Rashdan, will discuss with AJF officials and the Iraqi Jurists Association bilateral relations and procedures taken to implement the resolutions of an AJF meeting held in Amman last April.

Djibouti praises Iraq's peace efforts

DJIBOUTI (R) — Djibouti said on Monday Iraq was seeking to end its six-year-old war with Iran and called on Tehran reciprocate the gesture, an official communiqué said. The joint communiqué issued at the end of a visit by Izzat Ibrahim, vice-chairman of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, called for an end to "this destructive conflict which is contrary to the principles of Islam." Djibouti praised Baghdad's efforts to end the war and "deplored Iran's determination to ignore peace attempts initiated by regional and international organisations."

Saudi and N. Yemeni leaders meet

BAHRAIN (R) — President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen, paying his first visit to Saudi Arabia for several years, held talks with King Fahd on Monday on ways to boost relations between their countries. Mr. Saleh's three-day trip follows a visit to Sanaa by Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz last month. Mr. Saleh was accompanied by Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani and Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Al Iryani.

3rd Taba arbiter named

GENEVA (AP) — Israel and Egypt have agreed on naming Swedish international law expert Osnar Lagergreen the third international arbiter in their negotiations over the disputed Taba enclave, the Israeli mission announced Monday.

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King urges continued Indian efforts for peace in Mideast

NEW DELHI — His Majesty King Hussein called on India on Monday to continue to use its international standing for the cause of peace in the Middle East and a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem.

In a speech he delivered in reply to a welcoming address made by Indian President Giani Zail Singh at a dinner here, the King reiterated Jordan's call for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The King said Jordan appreciated and was grateful to India's support for Arab causes, and its "firm stand by the side of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and the termination of Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab territories in conformity with international legitimacy enshrined in your glorious heritage."

The King's speech came on the first day of his state-visit to India. He arrived in New Delhi from Oman Monday noon to begin the visit along with Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The King and Queen were received upon arrival by President Singh, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and senior Indian leaders and government officials.

In his dinner speech, the King recalled that he paid his first state visit to India in 1963 when the late

Jawaharlal Nehru was prime minister. The King expressed hope that relations between India and Jordan would continue to grow in the years to come "because they are based on lasting spiritual values and noble human principles, as well as on legitimate national and cultural aspirations that guide the planning and implementation of our domestic and external policies."

The King congratulated Mr. Gandhi on the Indian premier's escape from an assassin's bullet on Thursday. He described the assassination bid as "a heinous attempt."

The King paid tribute to the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Mr. Rajiv's mother, for her role in the Non-Aligned Movement. "Her actions were a true reflection of the ideals promulgated by Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru," he said. "The peoples of the world will remain indebted to those leaders, to the principles and values which they embodied and to India's outstanding contribution, over the centuries, to man's universal heritage. The peoples of the Non-Aligned Movement are inspired by India's impressive experience with plurality, democracy, development and modernisation."

In his dinner speech, the King recalled that he paid his first state visit to India in 1963 when the late

Deplored the international situation where efforts for development are hampered by increasing violence and conflict and world peace is threatened by those who fuel local strife, the King called for a global effort to fight terrorism. "At the same time," he said, "fighting it should not bind us to the struggle against other forms of human inequity. Just as the call to fight desecration does not annul the need to combat racial discrimination, combatting terrorism should not cancel the call to fight the evil of occupation."

On the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war, the King urged India to seek a peaceful settlement to the "dreadful agony."

He said: "We earnestly hope that you will persist in this selfless endeavour until such a time as Iran agrees to end the fighting and a just peace is established between the two neighbouring non-aligned states, safeguarding the legitimate rights of the two parties and leading to neighbourly relations based on the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs. We have no doubts that you will continue to use your international standing for the cause of peace and the termination of tension affecting parts of the region in which we live."

Turning to cooperation between India and Jordan, the King voiced satisfaction with the progress of bilateral relations. "The totality of mutual relations affirms the ties of

friendship between our two countries and leads us to look forward to greater cooperation," he said. "We also look forward to benefit from your experience in implementing our economic and social development plans for our mutual benefit and as an expression of joint commitment to South-South cooperation emphasised by the principles and resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement, to which we both belong," he concluded.

In his speech at Monday's dinner, President Singh welcomed the King and Queen.

In reference to the Middle East conflict, Mr. Singh said India "consistently and uncompromisingly supported the just Arab cause."

He said denial of an independent state to the Palestinians was a threat to world peace and demanded Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands.

Mr. Singh said India reaffirmed its support for the Palestinians "led by the PLO as their sole legitimate representative." He added that Jordan had "a vital role to play" in the peace process.

A settlement in Lebanon, whose "tragic conflict" was also threatening Middle East peace, was also essential, Mr. Singh added.

He told the King India admired his efforts to develop Jordan "and your striving to create in Jordan an area of scientific and technological excellence."

India and Jordan had embarked on a number of cooperative

(Continued on page 2)



Mohammad Al Khatib

Khatib: Shamir government will not bring peace any closer

AMMAN (J.T.) — Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib said on Monday an Israeli government under Yitzhak Shamir, who takes over as prime minister from Shimon Peres later this month, would not bring the Middle East closer to peace.

"The new government will still be ruled by the principles of the coalition and its constraints, so I can conclude that a government under Mr. Shamir will not be closer to peace than it is under Mr. Peres," Mr. Khatib was quoted as saying by Reuters.

Mr. Khatib said Arab governments might be forced to reconsider their attitudes "if Mr. Shamir's government takes a clearer turn towards the extreme and aggressive Likud principles, such as the 1982 invasion of Lebanon, disregard of U.N. resolutions on withdrawal from the occupied lands and the national rights of the Palestinians."

Asked whether the prospects for a negotiated peace might recede with the changeover, Mr. Khatib said: "We are not concerned with personalities or political parties in our search for peace, but only with an Israeli body which would sit down to negotiations if a peace conference is convened."

He said Mr. Peres' government had not shown concrete interest in peace but had concentrated on discussing the form of a peace conference.

UNIFIL commander challenges Israel

TIBNIN (AP) — The commander of the U.N. peacekeeping force proposed Monday that Israel withdraws from one half of its self-designated "security zone" to allow his troops to prove their peace-ensuring ability. Major General Gustav Hagglund, of Finland, commander of the 5,800-strong U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), made the proposal during a decoration parade of Irish 59th U.N. infantry battalion in this South Lebanese town. "The Israelis say that UNIFIL cannot do the job and that attacks against Israel and general violence would increase in the area if the security zone was dismantled," he said. "The Lebanese say that the Israeli occupation is the very reason for the fighting in South Lebanon and that peace would be restored if this reason were removed. This is also the view which the security general expressed in his recent report to the Security Council." Gen. Hagglund added: "There is only one way to find out which view is correct: To put the question to a test. Why not begin with a withdrawal from the western half of the so-called security zone?" Gen. Hagglund challenged. His proposal was interpreted by his senior aides as an attempt to stop a guerrilla war against his nine-nation force that had left five peacekeepers killed and 43 others wounded in the last seven weeks.



REGENT REVIEWS HOUSING STRATEGY: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday visits an exhibition organised on the occasion of World Habitat Day. The Regent also opened a symposium on housing in Jordan (see page 3)

Stricken Soviet sub sinks; no deaths or danger of nuclear blast

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet news agency TASS confirmed on Monday that a nuclear-powered submarine sank in the Atlantic and that no-one was killed beyond three crewmen whose deaths were reported earlier.

TASS said the crew had been evacuated before the submarine, identified by U.S. officials as a Yankee-class vessel capable of carrying 16 nuclear-tipped missiles, sank at 11:03 a.m. Moscow time (0803 GMT).

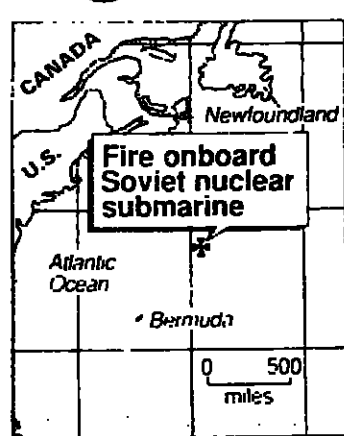
It did not say where the sinking occurred, but U.S. officials said it went down in 5,500 metres of water, 1,100 kilometres off Bermuda.

TASS indicated that the reactor powering the submarine was inactive and quoted unidentified specialists who had studied the accident as concluding there is no danger of a nuclear explosion or radioactive contamination of the environment.

It said the circumstances which caused the sub to sink had not yet been determined, but added that the vessel had taken on a lot of water.

But the immediate cause of the sinking was "the speedy flooding of water from the outside," the agency said.

TASS said Soviet crews



struggled between Oct. 3 and 6 to keep the submarine afloat.

Apart from Monday's short announcement, and a similar report straight after the accident happened, the Soviet media have carried no other details.

The U.S. Defence Department, which has had Navy F-3 patrol planes scouring the area since the accident, reported earlier on Monday that the sub had sunk.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said on Sunday that photographs taken over the weekend by the planes showed the submarine with its hatch blown away, its skin peeled back and a hole in the side.

"The force of the explosion was

very, very great," he told reporters.

The Kremlin moved with unusual speed to inform the United States of the accident, evidently anxious to avoid misunderstandings only days before Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev meets President Ronald Reagan in Iceland.

NATO experts in Brussels offered various explanations for the accident including a malfunction of a missile motor, an explosion caused by electrical sparks or a leak of fuel.

Fire at sea was one of the most feared hazards for a submariner, one expert commented.

"It's very dangerous indeed and very difficult to fight," he said.

In London, a Royal Navy spokesman said nuclear missiles on board the stricken submarine could not explode.

"The nuclear reactor would have been shut down and as far as the missiles are concerned there is no prospect of any nuclear explosion," he told Reuters.

The spokesman described as unlikely the risk of radioactive leaks from the 16 nuclear missiles the vessel was capable of carrying.

But the depth of the ocean bed where it sank was so great that he doubted whether any instruments existed to measure any leakage.

Peres says Israel will not be first in Middle East to introduce nuclear arms

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres on Monday described reports in London's Sunday Times about Israel's nuclear weapons stockpile as "sensationalist" and said Israel would not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East.

Mr. Peres' statement, made during a cabinet meeting, was read by cabinet secretary Yossi Beilin to reporters after the session.

"The government is used to sensationalist reports regarding the nuclear research centre in Dimona and does not usually react to them," Beilin quoted Mr. Peres as saying.

Israel's policy has not changed and it will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the region.

The Sunday Times published a three-page report saying Israel manufactured nuclear weapons at the Dimona centre in the southern Negev Desert and has stockpiled about 100 atomic weapons over the past 20 years. The report said Israel was the sixth-ranked nuclear power in the world.

Israel has acknowledged that it has two experimental nuclear research facilities, one at Dimona and the other near Tel Aviv. But it has consistently denied or refused to comment on reports that it possesses nuclear weapons.

The Israeli embassy in London, in a statement released Sunday, said, "this is not the first time stories like this have appeared in the paper. They have no basis in fact and therefore there is no need for further response."

Most recently, in December 1985, the Soviet Union accused Israel of possessing 40 nuclear warheads with the missiles to carry them.

The late Moshe Dayan, a former Israeli defence minister, said publicly in 1981: "Israel has

the ability to quickly produce nuclear weapons and will do so if the Arabs obtain atomic bombs. Up to now... we have been able to keep a nuclear-free Middle East."

He also was quoted as privately telling associates: "We don't want to be the first Middle East country to deploy nuclear weapons, or the second to use them."

A spokesman for the Israeli atomic energy commission declined to comment on the newspaper report. He also told the AP the commission would not grant permission for journalists to tour the Dimona facilities, take pictures there or interview nuclear experts who work there.

The Sunday Times published photographs it said a former Israeli technician, identified as Mordechai Vanunu, had taken inside Dimona.

It said the 31-year-old Vanunu worked for nearly 10 years at a top-secret bunker that provided vital components for weapons production. It said he lost his job, along with 180 other Dimona workers, during a cost-cutting move.

Spokesman Charles Redman noted that Israel had said it would not become the first state to introduce nuclear weapons into the region.

But he said Washington believed that regional security would be enhanced if all states would adhere to the 1970 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

"We are concerned by the existence of unsafeguarded nuclear facilities in Israel and have made our concerns known to the government of Israel," he said.

"We have urged Israel to accept comprehensive safeguards."

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Islamic Jihad offers to trade hostages with Kuwait bombers

Kidnapped Frenchmen criticise Chirac

BEIRUT (R) — The pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad group Monday demanded freedom for 17 Arab prisoners in Kuwait in return for the release of three French hostages in Lebanon.

The demand was accompanied by a videotape of the hostages in which they pleaded for the French government and people to help them.

The Islamic Jihad (Holy war) statement delivered to an international news agency in Beirut said: "We are still waiting for serious action by the French government to release the 17 prisoners in Kuwait... which will lead to the release of the three Frenchmen we hold."

This was believed to be the first Islamic Jihad offer to swap French hostages for the 17 men held in Kuwait for December 1983 bomb attacks which killed six people and wounded over 80.

The group has previously linked release of the Kuwait bombers with the fate of three U.S. hostages it also holds.

On the video tape, the French hostages pleaded for help.

"The new government (in France) gave me hope but now I am disappointed... I can't bear it

any longer. I am tired and desperate," said Marcel Fontaine, 43, a diplomat whose captivity has lasted more than 18 months.

"I was let down and abandoned. I am completely cut off from the outside world," he said. "For how long will I still hold on... I have nothing left but bones and skin."

Marcel Carton, 62, seized the same day as Fontaine, echoed his appeal, saying: "We are on the verge of the abyss."

"I am deeply disillusioned with the new French government... Is this how they help their people? I served France, my country for 40 years," the haggard-looking diplomat said. "Don't bet on the kidnappers getting tired."

Jean-Paul Kauffmann, 43, a journalist seized on May 22 last year, appeared clean-shaven, wearing a dark green shirt.

"Very tight ties exist between France and Kuwait which let us hope our government will have something to do with the decision of our liberation," he said.

Kuwait has said repeatedly it will not bow to pressure over its 17 prisoners, who include Iraqis and Lebanese. The United States has said it will not ask Kuwait to release them.

Kauffmann said: "We already bear marks which will never be swept off... but talking like that implies we have a future life, while our captors talk about death."

In February, Islamic Jihad said it had killed a fourth French hostage, Arabist researcher Michel Seurat, who was abducted with Kauffmann. His body has not been found.

Islamic Jihad announced the "execution" after reports — later proved false — that two pro-Iranian Iraqi dissidents had been killed in Baghdad after being expelled from France.

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's government, which took power in March, reversed the expulsion order.

Islamic Jihad said Monday the return to France of the pair — Hamza Fawzi Al Ruba'i and Hassan Khairuddin — last month was positive "but it is not enough unless the French government reshapes its policy in the region."

Threats to France also came from a secretive Armenian group following the questioning of a dozen Armenians by French police about a spate of bomb attacks in Paris.

The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), in a statement to an international news agency here, threatened attacks on French aircraft, embassies, diplomats and any airports, ports and railway stations serving France.

It demanded freedom for ASALA militant Varoujan Garabedian, jailed in France for his part in a 1983 bomb attack at Orly Airport, and for two other Lebanese held there — Georges Ibrahim Abdallah and Anis Naccache.

Monday's Islamic Jihad statement and tape came only four days after the group sent a similar video film of two of its U.S. hostages appealing to Washington for help.

The three Americans and three Frenchmen are among 20 foreigners missing and presumed kidnapped in Lebanon. Islamic Jihad said it killed a fourth U.S. hostage, diplomat William Buckley, one year ago. His body has not been found.

'Syria seeking strategic balance with Israel'

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria's target is to achieve a strategic balance with Israel, army chief-of-staff Maj. Gen. Hikmat Shehawi was quoted as saying Monday.

"Strategic balance with the Zionist enemy is a big national target... and a basic condition for achieving a just and lasting (Middle East) peace," he told the daily Al Baath newspaper on the 13th anniversary of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Processions were held in major cities, with marchers shouting national unity slogans as air force formations roared overhead.

President Hafez Al Assad and senior officials laid wreaths on the Unknown Soldier's Monument in a cemetery near Damascus.

Gen. Shehawi said Syria had gone a long way towards achieving the balance which he said was necessary for "the liberation of (Israeli) occupied Arab lands."

"There can be no peace between the strong and the weak," he was quoted as saying.

He said the 1973 war turned the Syrian army into a "developed combat force which has become the Arab nation's army and the force qualified to achieve the strategic balance."

Gen. Shehawi denied United States and Israeli charges that Syria supported terrorism, saying: "What the U.S. is practising against peoples and Israel against the Arabs are the climax of terror."

Damascus opposed terrorism but supported "people's resistance against occupation," he added.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa has said his country does not sponsor terrorism in Lebanon or Europe, according to an interview in Sunday's edition of Newsweek International.

"We in Syria condemn terrorism in all its forms," Mr. Sharaa told the magazine.

He noted, however, that his country considers resistance fighters in Lebanon "heroes defending the sovereignty of their country," not terrorists.

S. Korean, Iraqi officials discuss Iranian athletes

SEOUL (R) — South Korea negotiated Monday with Iraqi diplomats on the fate of four Iranian athletes who disappeared shortly before they were to return home on Thursday, police sources said.

A police officer, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters that he understood the four, all weight-lifters who took part in the Seoul Asian Games which closed Sunday, at one stage went to the Iraqi consulate in Seoul.

Peres announces plan to resign

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres told his cabinet Monday he will resign in four days so Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir can become premier, a government official said.

Peres and Shamir are to swap jobs on Oct. 14 according to a 1984 power-sharing agreement that cemented a governing coalition between the left-leaning Labour Party and right-wing Likud Bloc two years ago.

But Peres said he would leave office four days earlier to allow time for President Chaim Herzog to meet party leaders and officially charge Shamir with

forming a government, as Israeli law prescribes. An official in the office of cabinet spokesman Yossi Beilin said Peres officially informed his government ministers of his decision at the weekly cabinet meeting.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Peres was likely to step down at a special government session scheduled for Friday.

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein told reporters Peres and Shamir had not yet agreed on the terms of rotation but he didn't expect their differences to prevent the

change-over. The two are divided over demands by Peres' Labour Party for greater control over economic policy, including naming Peres to a special economic ministerial committee.

Likud has demanded the return to the cabinet of Yitzhak Modai, a former finance minister who now heads the Justice Ministry. Peres ousted Modai in July for his outspoken criticism of the premier.

During the three-hour session the cabinet also accepted the resignation of Israel's longest-serving minister, Yosef Burg.

Shamir, Peres show 2 sides of Israel

By Ruth Shal Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Shamir, their rival political parties wed in a marriage of convenience, present the world with two faces of Israel — one flexible, the other unbending.

Their planned Oct. 14 job switch is expected to significantly change Israel's diplomatic style.

During two years as prime minister, Peres insisted diplomacy was the only way to avoid war with Israel's Arab neighbors. He tried and discarded several peace formulas in a whirlwind of diplomatic globe-trotting derided by his political foes as purely cosmetic.

Shamir, a hardliner who has served as foreign minister for the past two years, has an uncompromising attitude toward the Arab World. He previously spent a short while as prime minister.

"We will walk the tested path, without concessions, without giving up on the main points," he recently told activists of his right-wing Likud Bloc. The only tangible thing Israel has to offer the Arabs in peace talks is peace itself, he added.

Shamir's critics warn that under his leadership, Israel's Middle East diplomacy appears to offer little space for compromise.

"Shamir's tough ideological stands do not leave him much room for manoeuvring," Hebrew University political science

Professor Dan Horowitz said in an interview. "If your opening positions are very similar to your closing positions, what is there to negotiate about?"

Supporters contend that Shamir's steadfastness prevents concessions that could be detrimental to Israel's security, and gets respect from Israel's Arab foes.

"Peres' ingratiating gestures have gotten us nowhere with the Arabs," said Gershon Shafat, a legislator for the nationalist Tzahiya Party.

Likud views the territories occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war "as an integral part of the country, bequeathed by Jewish forefathers."

It has consistently refused to trade any land in return for peace, and the more militant elements in the party have even advocated annexing the West Bank of the Jordan River where some 800,000 Palestinians live.

Peres' Labour Party, on the other hand, has expressed willingness to discuss some territorial concessions in return for a peace settlement.

He has made peace overtures to the Arabs along with a campaign to foster a moderate Palestinian leadership in the West Bank.

Peres "throws balls in the air and plays with them like a juggler," he prescribes ideas, some of which have no future, but his starting point is that there's something to talk about," wrote columnist Gideon Samet in the independent daily Haaretz. "Likud thinks it would be bad and bitter if the

talking started." Peres and Shamir have at least one thing in common: Both have steadfastly refused to consider the Palestine Liberation Organisation as a negotiating partner, a fact which so far has prevented any broad acquiescence in the Arab World to Peres' many initiatives.

"There can be no substantial difference between Peres and Shamir as long as there is no Arab willingness to negotiate," said Horowitz. "The true test would come only if the Arabs wanted to talk and Israel would have to make decisions."

During Peres' tenure, Spain established diplomatic ties and the Ivory Coast and Cameroon renewed their links with Israel after a rupture of 13 years. Peres also held summit meetings with Moroccan King Hassan II and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

The view of Israel as a more moderate state could suffer under Shamir's rigid posture.

His intention to renew stalled Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in the next two years could well engender hostile feelings both in the Arab World and among Western countries, including the United States.

The United States has played a significant and active role in Peres' diplomatic activity over the past few months, persuading Israel and Egypt to win up protracted border dispute talks in September, among other initiatives.

Agents for Syria accused of El Al plot

LONDON (Agencies) — Agents for the Syrian government involved in a plot to destroy an Israeli airliner last April and kill 375 people on board, a British prosecutor said on Monday in presenting opening arguments in a case against an Arab charged with the crime.

Prosecutor Roy Amlot told jurors that the defendant, 32-year-old Nezar Hindawi, was issued with a type of Syrian passport normally extended to government officials in Damascus under a false name.

Hindawi is accused of placing the bomb in luggage to be loaded on to the El Al Boeing 747 by his pregnant Irish girlfriend. The prosecution said he travelled to Jordan, Italy, and four East European countries in months leading up to the attempted

bombing. He was arrested one day after an El Al security agent discovered over 13 kilograms of plastic explosives placed in a suitcase's false bottom.

Hindawi has stayed in a London hotel used by Syrian Arab Airlines crew before taking his girlfriend to Heathrow airport to board the Tel Aviv-bound flight and telling her he would catch another flight to join her later, according to the prosecution case. She was described as a "simple Irish girl" with no knowledge that she might have been killed.

"There is convincing evidence that he was acting in concert with agents of the Syrian government and acting on behalf of a group calling itself the Jordanian revolutionary movement," the

prosecutor said. Hindawi pleaded not guilty to the charges. Britain expelled three Syrian diplomats in May after their embassy refused to allow police to question them about the plane bomb attempt.

Syria has denied any involvement in the plot. The bomb was found at the last minute by the El Al security agent as the woman prepared to board. It had already passed undetected through an X-ray machine. It would have exploded some two hours after takeoff while the Jumbo jet was over Austria.

"In the opinion of the explosives experts the explosion would have caused the total loss of the aircraft and all on board," the prosecutor said.

Chirac seeks Syrian help against gunmen

PARIS (AP) — French Premier Jacques Chirac said Monday his government had asked Syria "for information and help to subdue" Lebanese and Middle East gunmen about which "they have better information than we do."

The Syrians "cannot not know" the small groups involved, Chirac suggested.

He pledged that French policy over terrorism would remain "firmness, and total refusal to negotiate or compromise."

Speaking in a radio interview, Mr. Chirac said he was personally strongly against the death penalty and would not change his mind "whatever the circumstances."

Justice Minister Alain Chalonand has suggested several times recently the death penalty should be restored for terrorist murders.

French ministers have said that the terrorists who have killed 10 people and wounded 162 in bomb attacks in Paris since early September have had foreign assistance, though they have not directly implicated any governments by name.

Questioned about Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac's recent trip to Damascus, Mr. Chirac said it was "the express request of the highest Syrian authorities."

Mr. Aurillac explained the French position to the Syrians, which Mr. Chirac said was "a total refusal of any compromise and an unrestrained search for the... killers, their accomplices and those who manipulate them."

Chirac said he was convinced the family of imprisoned terrorist Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, officially accused of involvement in the terror campaign, "has part of the basic responsibility, certainly with accomplices (and) notably internal French complicity."

Chirac said he believed that it was "infinitely riskier today for a terrorist to act than several months ago."

He said the considerable reinforcement of exchange of information among anti-terrorist officials of "the great majority of nations, notably in the Mediterranean basin... has

created a sort of deterrent.

Since the bombing wave, security measures have also been increased throughout Paris and there is a much greater police presence in the city, with spot checks and bag searches current.

The premier said that firmness and refusal to negotiate was the only possible strategy "towards those people, I mean towards those animals."

"Any negotiation or compromise... is profoundly immoral," he said. "But above all its self-deception because obtaining their objectives can only encourage the terrorists, being what they are, to start new action for something else."

Chirac was replying to question concerning the bombing wave in Paris, and before it was known here that Islamic Jihad had offered to free three French hostages held in Lebanon in exchange for 17 Arab terrorist jailed in Kuwait — long reported to be its basic objective in the hostage-takings.

King urges Indian efforts

(Continued from page 1)

endeavours and could further expand economic collaboration. Mr. Singh said, India also looked forward to continuing cooperation with Jordan within the Non-Aligned Movement, he said.

He also said India was deeply concerned about the persistent Iran-Iraq war and noted the mediation efforts by the Non-Aligned Movement, which India headed for the past four years.

"We are deeply aware that Your Majesty has made concerted efforts towards the same end," he added.

The King is scheduled to begin official talks with Prime Minister Gandhi on Tuesday. He is also scheduled to visit the Taj Mahal and Amber Palace during his visit, which will include a four-day vacation in the western coastal city of Goa.

The King is accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Trade and Industry Minister Rajai Muasher and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

The King lays a wreath at the Raj Ghat memorial to Mahatma Gandhi.

After lunch with Mr. Gandhi on Tuesday, the King and Queen will make cultural visits in Delhi before leaving on Wednesday to visit the Taj Mahal and other tourist centres, before proceeding to Goa.

Bahrain, Qatar end 2 days of talks

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain and Qatar Monday ended two days of talks which diplomats said were aimed at improving relations following an offshore territorial dispute in April.

No official statement was issued after the talks, which involved the rulers of both Gulf Arab states and the defence ministers of Bahrain, Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

It was the first trip to Bahrain by the Qatari minister, Sheikh

Hamad Ibn Khalifa Al Thani, since mediation by Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) defused the confrontation, which flared when Qatar landed troops on a disputed reef.

The Bahraini Minister of Defence, Sheikh Isa Ibn Sulman Al Khalifa, hosted a luncheon for Sheikh Hamad and Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz.

Prince Sultan also attended talks in Qatar Sunday, at which Bahrain's Defence Minister, Sheikh Hamad Ibn Isa Al Khalifa, was received by Qatar's ruler, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani. Diplomats said the talks were apparently part of efforts to settle the territorial wrangle.

The talks came one month before a summit meeting in Abu Dhabi of the six-nation GCC.

TV & RADIO

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Tel. 77111-19

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15:30 Koran
15:35 Programme review
15:40 Children's programmes
15:45 Documentary
15:50 Religious programme
15:55 Local news
16:00 News programme
16:05 Programme review
16:10 News in Arabic
16:15 Arabic text
16:20 Tomorrow's programme
16:25 Variety programme
16:30 News summary in Arabic
16:35 Close down

PROGRAMME TWO
16:40 Le grandes aventures de L'Himalaya
16:45 News in French
16:50 L'actualité des pays du monde
16:55 News in Hebrew
17:00 Beyond 2000
17:05 News in Arabic
17:10 Music Box
17:15 World in Arabic
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BBC WORLD SERVICE
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NEWS IN BRIEF

Thai envoy presents credentials

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Tayseer Toukan on Monday received a copy of the credentials of the newly-appointed Thai ambassador to Jordan.

Dajani inaugurates Ruseifa park

RUSEIFA (Petra) — Interior Minister Rajai Dajani on Monday inaugurated the Ruseifa national park which cost approximately JD 55,000. Ruseifa municipal council chairman Muslih Tarawneh thanked the Interior Ministry for providing the necessary financing for the project and said studies are underway to asphalt the park's streets and to light them in addition to expanding the area by 60 dunums. Mr. Tarawneh presented Mr. Dajani with Ruseifa Municipality shield, in appreciation of his ministry's efforts.

Committee approves exam regulation

AMMAN (Petra) — The education committee on Monday approved a new draft financial regulation for general examinations in preparation for submitting it to the Cabinet for endorsement and implementation as of this scholastic year. During a meeting, chaired by Ministry of Education Under Secretary Ahmad Bashairah, the committee amended the general secondary examination fees and the remunerations for supervisors and markers of the papers.

Decree okays Health Ministry amendment

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving a revised regulation for the Ministry of Health administration. According to the new regulation, amendments will be made in the Ministry of Health's departments.

Saudi products to go on display Oct. 15

AMMAN (Petra) — A ten-day exhibition of Saudi Arabian products will be held in Amman on Oct. 15. Taking part in the exhibition, which will be inaugurated by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, will be more than 50 Saudi companies. The exhibition aims at developing economic and commercial relations between Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

JEA switches on streetlights along two main highways

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) on Monday lit the main roads from Sweileh to Wadi Seer and from Sweileh to the Sports City road, JEA sources announced.

The sources added that Queen Alia International Airport road and the Amman-Zarqa road will be lit during the first half of November. Other entrances of Amman, which include part of the Sweileh-Salt road, part of Sweileh-Jerash road and the new road linking the University of Jordan overpass to the Sixth Circle and Mecca Street, starting

from the King Hussein Medical Centre to the new road leading to the university, will be lit during the first quarter of 1987.

The sources added that some 95 per cent of the lamp-posts required for lighting the main streets have been installed by a local company and work is currently underway on laying the electric cables, including high pressure cables.

Speaking about the project, the JEA said the total costs amount to JD 1,850,000 and that the project will be financed by the treasury.



CHILDREN'S CELEBRATIONS

Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, Chairman of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund's (QASWF) board, Monday patronised celebrations held at Al Nuzha community centre to mark Arab children's week. The ceremony was organised by the fund and the Jordan Care for the Children Society. During the celebration, children from the community

centres of Al Nuzha, Madaba, Mieh and Hishan presented performances and played music. Princess Basma distributed presents to children who took part in the performances and contests. On display at the community centre were paintings, wood work and handicrafts done by children from the community centres (Petra photo)

Doctors caution against inter-marriage during talks on children's health, rights

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prominent Jordanian doctors on Monday cautioned against the consequences of inter-marriage on children's health and mental abilities citing a recent study which revealed that 33 per cent of Jordan's marriages were between first cousins.

Dr. Sami Khouri, owner of the Palestine Hospital, said that a recent study on the total percentages and types of local marriages indicated that seven per cent of marriages were between second cousins, 10 per cent were tribal unions and the remainder were between people who were not related.

"Marriages between first and second cousins have been increasing alarmingly, spreading in an unbelievable manner and causing numerous hereditary diseases," said Dr. Khouri during a specialised one-day seminar on the charter of Arab children's rights.

Dr. Khouri, together with director general of the Malhas Hospital, Dr. Abdul Rahim Malhas, called for public awareness programmes on the types of diseases caused by marriages between relatives. They

also emphasised the necessity to offer better medical care to pregnant women as a step towards having healthy children.

The seminar, which was held on the occasion of Jordan's day, was organised by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation and the Ministry of Labour and Social Development to discuss Arab children's guarantee of freedom, nationality, dignity, education, nutrition, recreation, health, services, housing and social security as provided by the charter of the Arab children's rights.

The charter was based on the initial codified U.N. General Assembly declaration of the rights of the child in 1958. In 1984, the Arab League member states endorsed the charter of the rights of Arab children, which was adopted by league members in 1982 and ratified by Jordan in the same year.

Deputising for Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan inaugurated the seminar. In his speech, Mr. Haj Hassan reaffirmed Jordan's commitment to offer care to children in Jordan stating that "the children are the country's future, and the defenders of all challenges and threats facing the

Arab World."

Mr. Haj Hassan said that the symposium, the first of its kind in Jordan, was designed to base its deliberations on the charter and to help the country in drawing up long-term policies on children's development.

Also addressing the seminar was Director General of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation In'am Al Mufri who expressed Her Majesty Queen Noor's keen interest in supporting children's centres and specialised social institutions.

Dr. Izat Jaradat, the Ministry of Education's director of education, in his speech stressed the country's keen interest in preparing future generations and praised children in the occupied Arab territories for challenging the Israeli occupational authorities.

During the seminar, a study was prepared by the Ministry of Social Development on a national multi-objective study on the situation of children and its basic indicators was discussed.

The study discussed the situation of children within their family, the educational roles of kindergartens, radio and television programmes, as well as children's literature, education and family training.

Symposium on Jordan's housing policies begins

Regent notes importance of coordination to ensure needy, low-income groups benefit from housing projects

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent on Monday stressed the importance of close coordination between the concerned authorities in order to ensure that priority for housing is given to needy people.

The Crown Prince, speaking at the opening session of a seminar on housing policies in the Kingdom, said that average and low-income groups should be given priority in benefiting from housing projects in the Kingdom.

The Regent also called for optimising investments in the housing sector and emphasised the need to develop cartography and organisational charts for the best utilisation of land. This should be coupled with further coordination between the concerned parties and the National Aid Fund in harmony with regional planning policies.

It is also important to identify the categories of beneficiaries for any housing scheme to ensure a balanced population distribution based on comprehensive planning throughout the Kingdom, Prince Hassan told participants at the two-day seminar, which was organised to mark the first world Habitat day, announced by the United Nations upon Jordan's recommendation.

The Crown Prince said that the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) has been requested to draw up a perspective for regional planning and he called on all concerned parties to be rational and to use both funds and land in the best possible manner when implementing housing projects.

Housing projects should be looked upon as balanced social gatherings with comprehensive services and facilities for the beneficiaries, Prince Hassan said.

He suggested setting up three housing cities, similar to the Abu Nuseir estate and suggested they be built in the north, the central area and in the southern regions of the Kingdom. These three cities would serve as attractions for those who are interested in

changing their careers and residences, he told participants.

The opening session was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Abdul Wahab Al Majali, cabinet ministers, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, key government officials and high ranking army officers.

At the outset of the opening session, newly-appointed Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Yousef Hamdan delivered a speech in which he outlined the Kingdom's housing policies. Mr. Hamdan also spoke about housing on the regional and international levels.

He made special reference to housing in underdeveloped countries saying there was a need to improve housing services in about 50 per cent of the underdeveloped countries. The housing situation is further aggravated each day as a result of high population growth rates, unemployment, poverty and drought, the minister added.

On the local level, the minister said that Jordan embarked on a sound housing policy which has developed over the years. He referred to pertinent government institutions, the armed forces projects and the private sector's contribution to bridging the gap between the demand and supply for housing.

The 1981-85 five-year plan gave due concern to the housing sector since the total investment in housing projects during the past development plan was about JD 800 million.

Mr. Hamdan concluded his address with a call on concerned housing institutions to draw up their plans realistically and in accordance with the development policy being implemented in

Jordan. He also called for identifying priorities in housing projects by extending credit to low-income individuals.

An address from U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was read out at the symposium in which the U.N. secretary general said that huge numbers of underprivileged people in the poorest parts of the world were living without any shelter. He called for a commitment by world nations to ensure shelter for less fortunate people in various parts of the world.

Another address prepared by the executive director of the U.N. Centre for Human Settlements was also read out and it paid tribute to Jordan's role and efforts towards coordination on a regional basis. The executive director also said that about one billion people — one quarter of the world's population — live without homes or shelter.

Mr. Hamdullah Nabulsi, a former minister of municipal and rural affairs, presented a working paper entitled "housing in Jordan — opinions and expectations."

In his paper, Mr. Nabulsi outlined certain measures to be taken to include all members of the society in Jordan's housing schemes. Mr. Nabulsi stressed the need for further coordination among concerned authorities, based on long-term policies, in order to resolve any problems impeding the implementation of housing programmes in the Kingdom. He said that there are "certain government regulations and individualist attitudes" which stand as barriers before the expansion of housing to reach every citizen, regardless of his or her socio-financial background.

Mr. Nabulsi also spoke of developing housing on the West Bank as part of the Kingdom's drive to improve standards for Arab residents living under Israeli rule.

Dr. Majdi Tawfic, associate professor at the Faculty of Engineering and Technology at the University of Jordan, delivered a working paper entitled "the housing crisis and its impacts on the architectural environment."

Children — emotional and embittered losers in war

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Reports from various flashpoints in the world speak of hundreds of thousands of children displaced in armed conflicts to face uncertain and bleak futures. Photographs of youngsters clutching machineguns and assault rifles are a regular feature in most world magazines with little, if any, thought about the saga behind the process which turned them onto the battlefields.

Ms. Margaret Holmberg, a psychiatric social worker, pointed out that while displacement of people is a natural result of armed conflicts, the victims are an easily forgotten lot. "Most political and military leaders and the world at large are aware of the situation, but very little is done to alleviate the suffering of the children of war who represent a lost generation," said Ms. Holmberg, who is a volunteer with Radda Barmen, a Sweden-based organisation which cares for destitute children.

"Families and the state can no longer provide the protection children need to set their own course in life and the end result is no childhood at all for those innocents," Ms. Holmberg continued. Their normal development within the environs of a loving and caring home and family atmosphere, is interrupted and they are forced into an early adulthood without being able to build a base for themselves. "Children in Lebanon group up with a feeling that they missed something important and that something has been taken from them, but they do not know to what or to whom to direct their anger," said Ms. Holmberg.

Daily survival

"Children tend to be more concerned with issues of daily survival rather than building strong individual characters which could be of creative use to themselves and society," said Ms. Holmberg, who has had first-hand experience with children of war during her one year of voluntary work at an orphanage in Lebanon in 1985. The topics discussed by the children at the orphanage and the role models the children showed reflected the environment around them. Children's language had become an alien language to them and the children's conversations revolved around shelters, explosions, death, rapes, power cuts, water shortages. She

noted that children were especially obsessed with ways to destroy the enemy.

Constant brushes with violence has also given birth to a drastically different outlook towards relations among children, Ms. Holmberg observed. She cited a simple example: "They discard the traditional role of father and mother while playing and tend to favour characters associated with violence rather than love and affection and family life; the pretend to be armed men, checkpoint guards and battling militiamen. Weapons become their favourite toys when they continue to observe armed men controlling the society around them."

Role playing is an important activity for children because it prepares them for roles they will be fulfilling later. Violence teaches them another pattern of relating to one another. Since in most cases violent play has replaced traditional role playing, their preparation for adulthood is lost and they may find difficulties in their relationships with family members later on, said Ms. Holmberg.

A child of war, who has only seen a world of violence for all or most of his life, believes that war is a normal and accepted way of life and violence is the only solution to conflicts, stated Ms. Holmberg. This makes it increasingly difficult for parents to instill basic values and morals when those values and morals barely exist within the society, she added. Criminality and ruthless egoism become possible ways out of a difficult dilemma.

Spiral of violence

The spiral of violence is strong, as violence breeds further violence. In this world, the desire for revenge is ignited, and the flame of empathy extinguished, making it easier for adults to exploit children for political and economic reasons, according to Ms. Holmberg.

Adults depict war as a sports event which offers a child meaning to what seems to be a meaningless life. Boys and girls can be recruited more readily into militia groups since psychologically, they gain an identity from the feeling of power the gun gives him or her," Ms. Holmberg said.

Exploitation

Other children are encouraged



A young Palestinian boy from Mieh Mieh refugee camp poses with an AK-47 rifle (AP Wirephoto)

to become soldiers by family members due to various financial difficulties and children are frequently used to ease the burden. To a large number of families they become the breadwinners by serving as mercenaries, or through selling goods or begging. Handicapped children are especially taken advantage of since their condition arouses more pity, noted Ms. Holmberg. "This, of course, takes the children away from activities which every child is entitled to, like attending school, or playing and experiencing while being children," said Ms. Holmberg.

However, to be exploited, whether politically or economically, implies that a child is a temporary article of consumption, and as soon as he has served his purpose, he is disposed of, Ms. Holmberg said. Many children disappear, while others remain in a vacuum without any identity other than that of an exploited child.

Family members are usually too preoccupied with their own sorrows to guide and comfort children. "Grown-up people don't understand the way we think. They don't know how to answer our questions. They are so busy with their own problems that it is not a good idea to disturb them

here. They have just been shot outside their homes without any questions. Can you imagine it? I'm so afraid something will happen to my brothers sometimes I can't sleep," said another child living in Lebanon, 11-year old Fatima, in Radda Barmen's report.

Children often try to escape from this confused and chaotic world and the heavy stress placed on them by creating their own realities. Some children disappear into a grey world where there are no feelings at all, while others escape to a fantasy land where they are the final winners in a world of hate and revenge, said Ms. Holmberg. At times the child himself creates a chaotic state wherein he submerges into confused fantasies, incoherent speech and unrealistic behaviour as a form of self-defence. Food and music may be used by other children to divert their minds from the outside reality. If none of the above serves its purpose, calming medication is easily accessible to the children.

Stress

However, these escapes provide only temporary relief as Ms. Holmberg noted many signs of stress children of the Lebanese war were unable to conceal. "It is common for children to wet their beds and bite their nails. Nightmares occur frequently and overaggression and lack of concentration are characteristic of the children."

"The stressed child will always look for defences, for possibilities of surviving in the short term, but all these mechanisms of preservation lead to further stress, psychosomatic diseases and neurotic conditions," said Ms. Holmberg.

Being denied a stable atmosphere and the constant exposure to an antagonist world has created a generation of children who lack a sense of belonging and meaning in their lives. Children's ability to love, trust, feel empathy and abide by a code of morals is in danger. The violence, the losses and exploitation have far-reaching effects as afflicted children will carry the war with them throughout their lives. The effects of the war will appear time and time again in their relationships with family members, society, and themselves. They may learn to live with it, but they will never forget it and deep in their hearts they will never forgive.

Fear

All children, however, are overcome with one emotion, fear. "Most of all, I am afraid of the soldiers, you see anything can happen here. I have seen so much. I have seen young boys being

Foundation in need of more funds as rain washes out CP Day

By Sama Atfeyh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Fourth Cerebral Palsy (CP) Day when students collected donations for CP children, was affected a great deal by the rainy weather on that day, according to Mr. Fakhri Bilbeisi, president of the CP Foundation. This was the fourth consecutive year that the foundation carried out the campaign to collect money for children suffering from CP but this year only half of last year's figure was collected. Only JD 8,500 was donated from the streets and schools of Amman and other major cities in the country, said Mr. Bilbeisi. Also, the Royal Jordanian Air Force, which was supposed to release leaflets from planes all over the country, only did so in Zarqa and Irbid due to the rain. He said, however, that since the leaflets have already been paid for, the air force is still willing to distribute them within the coming few days.

The president of the foundation told the Jordan Times that this year the country saw the largest CP Day campaign since it began in October 1983, but it also saw the poorest response. He said: "We thought that we had made people more aware of the importance of improving services for CP patients, but it seems it did not work. From the money we saw, it looked like most of the donors were either students or 'poor' people, which is unfortunate." Mr. Bilbeisi added that the foundation is thinking of holding another sort of campaign this year "because more money is needed just to run the centre."

Students lend helping hands

Dr. Samira Baban, director of the CP centre in Amman and a doctor in child health, said the cooperation from school administrations and students was tremendous this year. She said that hundreds of students from the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University and from private and public schools around the country volunteered to collect donations on that rainy day, along with mothers of CP children. She added that for the first time, this campaign was carried out in Agaba with the cooperation of Al Thaghir Society for the



Children with cerebral palsy need special aids to help them in their daily life. The centre in Amman supplies equipment at minimal costs or free, but this project needs financial support to meet the ever-increasing demand for these aids.

Handicapped and also in Jerash with cooperation from schools there. She said that, also for the first time, 30 government schools in Amman organised a CP Day campaign, along with 20 private schools.

She said: "Many University of Jordan students went to villages to collect money. Also, despite the rain, the students did not give up. They stood at traffic lights and talked to people in their cars, even though there were very few cars out in the rain that day. When it started to pour, they took shelter. They came back to the centre at the end of the day soaking wet."

Dr. Baban added that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan donated a 20-seater bus which the foundation badly needed plus JD 1,000. She said that another JD 1,000 was donated by an individual. And on Monday, the Jordanian Society for International Economic Affairs donated JD 2,000.

Dr. Hanna Theodossy, an orthopedic surgeon at the CP centre in Amman, said that the campaign this year was the biggest but the results were the most disappointing. He also said that the money donated on CP Day has been decreasing each year. The doctor added that "sometimes,

More funds needed

He continued to say that fund-raising is a must and that they hope to collect more money. He said: "We need JD 40,000 yearly in order to run the centre. We'll think of ways to raise more funds, but it really hasn't proven to be too successful. For example, the concert 'Mirage' held to raise money for the CP Foundation recently was far from successful."

Dr. Baban said that now the main aim for the CP centre is to provide children with more therapeutic services. "Occupational and speech therapy is a must for these children. And this needs training of specialised personnel. For this to happen, we need to send them on scholarships for training abroad, because there is no training here for occupational and speech therapy. Or else, we should have experts from abroad come here to do the training," she said. Italian experts recently visited the centre, and according to the director of the centre, they showed great enthusiasm to assist in providing experts in this field, or in any other way possible.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: MAHMOUD AL KAYED

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.

Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Questions that need immediate answers

ACCORDING to a report published in the latest issue of The Sunday Times, Israel has been producing nuclear weapons for the last 20 years and has become one of the world's leading nuclear powers and ranks sixth amongst them. This assessment reached by several Sunday Times reporters who worked on the story brings to mind immediate questions and inquiries; foremost among these of course is the issue of the veracity of the report itself as well as other important points related to it.

Obviously all reactions to The Sunday Times' story must remain on hold pending the determination of the degree of its accuracy. This problem, however, cannot be resolved except by nuclear powers which have the know-how and the technology to conduct the necessary surveillance on the Israeli nuclear research establishment, whether at Dimona or elsewhere. Whether the nuclear the two super powers can be truly forthcoming on this point is an issue which as yet cannot be determined.

The second question that comes to mind is the timing of The Sunday Times' report. Interestingly enough, the news about the Israeli nuclear capabilities comes at a time when the Arabs are increasingly talking about the doctrine of strategic parity with Israel. Is the purpose, then, behind the release of the news at this point in time, is to attempt to make the Arab mind and psyche despair of the possibility of engaging the Israelis in a winnable race?

By launching a campaign of disinformation aimed at making Arabs believe it has nuclear weapons, might Israel be trying to render Arab ambition to achieve strategic parity with the Jewish state a far-away objective which is not likely to be achieved within this century or beyond?

But if the news about Israeli nuclear capabilities are true, then the ball is again on the Arab side of the fence. What will the Arab governments do to offset this Israeli threat to future Arab generations? What inter-Arab nuclear policy can be developed and executed to avoid putting the Arab Nation on its knees? And how can the Arabs everywhere avoid succumbing to the nuclear blackmail being poised against them and the future Arab generations?

Before the Arab side there are but two alternatives or objectives: either to seek Israeli de-nuclearisation or to seek for themselves nuclear capabilities. We certainly prefer to keep our region a nuclear free zone. We also know only too well that Israel will attempt to destroy any Arab nuclear capability before it reaches a stage or dimension which could neutralise Israeli capabilities. How to reconcile all these objectives and at the same time escape from the Israeli nuclear blackmail is the overriding policy issue which the Arab governments must address immediately.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: October victory

ON the anniversary of the October war of 1973 the Arab Nation remembers the great feat and the glorious day when the Egyptian and Syrian armies achieved victory over the Israeli forces. These two armies brought defeat to the Zionist enemy which had been occupying Arab land and carrying out arbitrary measures against the Arab Nation. The Arabs realise that they possess the power to confront their common enemy, and the October war proved that they are capable of dealing devastating blows to the enemy. The great victory of the Syrian and Egyptian forces over the Israeli enemy serve as a reminder that once the Arabs are determined to fight, and once they join hands and unify ranks, they can no doubt achieve their goals. We are certain that the Arabs can fight again as they did in October 1973 and this great nation which has a long history of victories over its enemies can and should rise again and confront the Israelis with determination and resoluteness to achieve final victory.

Al Dustour: History lesson

THE 13th anniversary of the October war falls today amid unfavourable circumstances for the Arab Nation, and as the Arab countries are in total disarray. The situation today is a far cry from that which prevailed during the war when all the Arabs were united and motivated with the spirit of struggle against the common enemy. Perhaps the Arabs today lack such spirit to bring them back together and join their ranks and consolidate their solidarity and their efforts in the face of the common dangers. The day is a reminder of the glorious war when the Arabs achieved success when they were united over an arrogant enemy and an aggressive force. It is clear that for the Arabs to arrive at the end of the dark tunnel, they should resume their unity and end their divisions, and they should embark on efforts that would lead to victory. Arab leaders should take lessons from history and should shoulder their responsibility towards their peoples and nation and must re-unite and take joint action as they did in the October war 13 years ago. We hope that the Arabs would not let this anniversary pass by without taking some meaningful action that would safeguard the interests of their nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Helping West Bank

FOLLOWING their occupation of the West Bank, the Israelis closed down the Arab banks in a bid to destroy all Arab economic institutions and link Arab economy with the Israeli economy. All these years that followed the occupation the Arab people of Palestine had to succumb to Israel's will and to deal directly with Israeli banks which spared no moment in pursuing efforts to drain away Arab capital and weaken Arab economy through imposing high interest rates on all loans given to Arab residents. In the absence of Arab banks, Arab residents had also to resort to local moneychangers and usurers for obtaining loans and entrusting money with no guarantees for their funds and their capital. Over the past 20 years Jordan has worked hard for the re-opening of Jordanian banks in the West Bank because it realised that these are needed to protect Arab people's interests and prevent Israel from tampering with Arab economy. Jordan also seeks to regain assets in Jordanian banks seized or frozen by the Israeli authorities and directing Arab capital towards investment in projects in Arab land. These Jordanian endeavours are part of the country's drive to enhance the Arab people's steadfastness in the face of Israel's arbitrary actions.

The paraphernalia of nationhood

By Rami G. Khouri

a column last week in the Jerusalem Post newspaper. Israeli Labour Party central committee member Arye Hess suggested that one of the possible long-term scenarios for peace in the Holy Land is what he called the "confederation option."

In his view, the confederation option "envisioned that on both sides of the Jordan River there will be a tripartite confederation between Israel, Jordan and a Palestinian federation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip." He goes on to say that "the Palestinian federation will be recognised as the home land of the Palestinian people, and will have its own economic, political and social institutions, including government and parliament. Its citizens will have Palestinian identification cards and passports. But it will not possess an army; Israel and Jordan will guarantee its security."

I mention these views by Mr. Hess because they would seem to indicate, at once, how far some Israelis have moved towards

recognising the need for independent Palestinian political expression, and yet how much further they must still go before prospects of a negotiated peace become convincing.

The concept of a tripartite confederation between Israeli, Palestinian and Jordanian states is one of which I have spoken frequently — though usually quietly, late at night, and not in the company of full-time professional sceptics. It is, I admit, a utopian concept for the moment.

But if one were to make a gigantic leap of faith and imagine that peace negotiations led to an Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, and to the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza — as the Arab World demanded in the 1982 Fez summit resolutions — what then would be the long-term fate of the three small states of Jordan, Palestine and Israel?

Logic would dictate that their social and economic development, and their efficient

exploitation of scarce natural and human resources, would be enhanced by close cooperation. Here would be three small states, each with major constraints on its natural resources, but all three with highly educated populations and a fierce determination to succeed that has been honed by many decades of struggling for statehood, development and security.

Should they join forces in an economic confederation whose political ramifications might follow later on, these three states would probably develop into a Japan-like economic and industrial dynamo. Remember: we are talking about a post-peace scenario, in which the Arabs and the Israelis have settled their outstanding claims. Israel accepts the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and statehood, and the Arabs conversely accept to co-exist in peace with Israel.

But will this happen anytime soon? Not very soon, I would suggest, if we are to read between Mr. Hess's lines. I find it intriguing

that Mr. Hess accepts that the Palestinians should have a homeland, a government, a parliament, passports and identity cards — but not an army. And why not?

Because the Palestinians would use their army to attack Israel? Create havoc in the Arab World? Offer training to Nicaraguan guerrillas?

I don't understand how it is that an apparently reasonable fellow such as Mr. Hess can view the Palestinians as a people with human and political rights, but deny them the right to have an army — even a little army to go along with what would be a little country.

Why should he assume that external parties would have to guarantee the security of a Palestinian state? One would have thought that the best guarantor of security for all parties would be a truly comprehensive peace accord which satisfies the demands of all.

By viewing the Palestinians as people who somehow cannot be

trusted with guns smacks of a higher degree of racism that is largely camouflaged by Mr. Hess's other remarks about the logic of confederal arrangements. Why is it that the Palestinians must always be denied something in the end? Why can't they have their land, their passports, their government and their army, like all other people in the world?

I have never heard a satisfactory answer to this very simple question. Why should the Palestinians be singled out for special treatment, in the community of nations, as a people somehow ineligible for the full paraphernalia of nationhood?

Shouldn't someone, for once, try offering the Palestinians the same rights as the people of Zimbabwe and Brunei and the Falkland Islands, and then see how the Palestinians react? My guess is that they would react with dignity, decorum and much rationality.

There is both hope and despair in Mr. Hess's thoughts. Hope comes from his acknowledgment

that "the area straddling the Jordan River is inhabited by three national entities, Israelis, Palestinians and Jordanians."

Despair emanates from his inability to ascribe to the Palestinians the same rights he would grant the other two national entities in the neighbourhood.

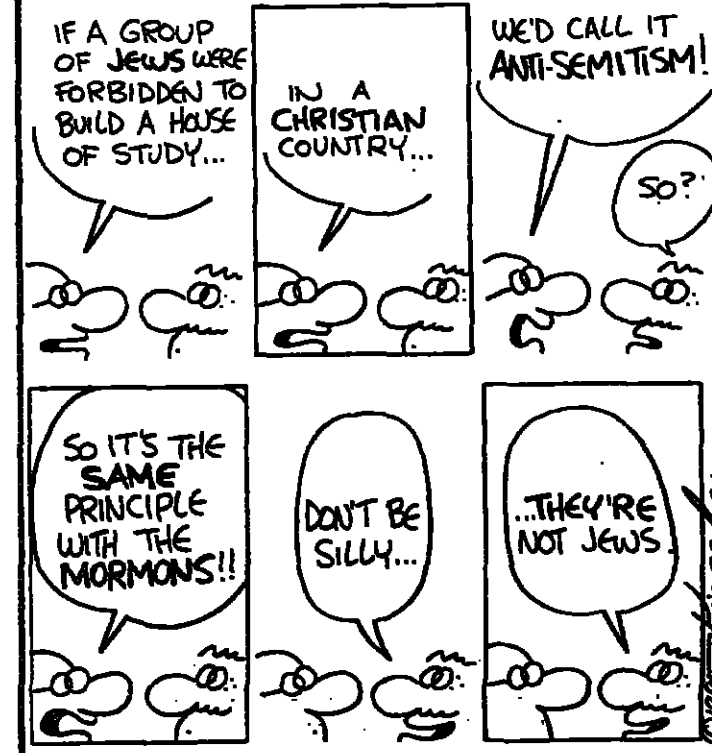
This is probably an apt indicator of exactly where the Palestinian issue has reached, during this ninth decade of the 20th Century. While the Palestinians are widely recognised as a people with national rights, the manifestation of those rights must be tempered and ultimately mangled by the fears and concerns of Israel and its supporters in the West.

This is the real meaning of Mr. Hess's thoughts. And this is why we have never succeeded in generating a genuine Arab-Israeli peace dialogue. Until the Palestinians are viewed in Israel and the United States as a people with a right to the full trappings of nationalism, attempts to create a false peace process will always be destined to fail.

The 'anti-racist' law that perpetuates racism

By H.J. Skutel

Dry Bones



AFTER 18 months of bitterly divisive wrangling, Israel's parliamentarians enacted on August 6 a greatly weakened anti-racism law. As part of a trade-off between rival factions in the ramshackle national unity coalition, it was approved almost simultaneously with a Likud-sponsored bill banning unauthorised contacts between Israelis and "terrorist organisations" (i.e. the PLO).

Submitted to the Knesset for its first reading in June 1985 by its architect, former Justice Minister Moshe Nissim (Likud-Liberals), the ambiguously worded bill was hailed, particularly by Israel's liberal Zionist supporters abroad, as a resplendent affirmation of the Jewish state's commitment to "democratic principles" and, more specifically, as a potent antidote to the venomous preachings and growing political menace of Knesset member Rabbi Meir Kahane. "What could be more natural for a state that arose from the ashes of a racist holocaust than to declare incitement to racism a criminal offense?" asked a Jerusalem Post editorial.

In fact, there is little to counter the conviction that had it not been for the embarrassment caused by Kahane's overt racism, there would never have been an anti-racism law, however compromised. After all, more than 16 years had passed since Israel approved on February 2, 1969 its "affiliation" with the 1965 "international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination." This U.N.-sponsored convention enjoined every state to introduce clauses into its criminal code to eradicate, among other related practices, "incitement" to racial discrimination. As a non-signatory to the convention, Israel was not bound by it in the sense of a treaty obligation, though many of its provisions codify, or have acquired the force of, customary law. Subsequently the laws of all Western European countries other than Albania were amended accordingly. But not in Israel. On January 3, 1979 the dilatory Israelis ratified the 1976 version of the same covenant, dissociating themselves, however, from article 22 which provided for a role by the International Court

of Justice when differences arose over "interpretation or application" of the covenant. Nevertheless, until the emergence of "Kahanism," the Israeli judicial system deemed sufficient existing clauses outlawing "rebellion," and bills of a distinctly anti-racist intent, submitted by Arab-Knesset members, were rejected.

Deliberations surrounding the controversial law were characterised both by a shameful lack of sincerity and by disarming candour. MK Eli Kulash (Likud-Liberals), chairman of the Knesset judicial and constitutional affairs committee which was charged with refining the language and particulars of the bill, purposely excluded from his committee the Knesset's five Arab members. Interviewed on February 19 in the weekly *Kinneret* *Rashtit*, Kulash allowed that "if we come up with a true law against discrimination we shall have to put the whole government in prison." Some indication of the perceived sterility of the new legislation is suggested by the fact that Kahane himself, who anyway enjoys parliamentary immunity, voted for its passage — impudently raising both hands. In the 57 to 22 vote (7 abstentions), he was joined by members of the

coalition government, including the Orthodox National Religious party (NRP). However, the rabbi's behaviour, it is, more than any other Israeli politician, who has heightened awareness of the contradictions inherent in a Jewish state which professes to regard all its citizens as equal. Assailed recently in the Knesset for supporting the decision by the racist Kiryat Arba municipal council (on the occupied West Bank) to dismiss all Arab employees of the town, the wily rabbi pointed out that, apart from certain MKs, no Arabs were

permitted to work in the Knesset building, and that Arab taxi drivers weren't even allowed beyond the front gate.

According to the final version of the law, a person may be jailed for up to five years for urging "persecution, degradation, disdain or enmity" against a section of the population on the basis of race, colour or ethnic background. The bill, however, places on the prosecution the difficult task of proving "intent" to commit incitement. Presumably this will curb the scurrilous declarations of those who call for the "expulsion" of Arabs or for their exclusion from the workplace, Jewish universities, certain residential areas and public swimming pools. School texts, which have lately come under attack for their negative portrayal of Arabs and Oriental Jews, will likely be subjected to greater scrutiny. Unclear is what impact, if any, the new law will have on defamatory statements made by Jewish settlers and directed at the 1.5 million Arab

over 17 per cent of the Israeli population, may remain absent from the staffs of the country's diplomatic missions, be administered by separate ministerial departments for "minorities," and continue to be subsumed (obliterated) under the rubric of "non-Jews" (as categorised by religion) in the annual statistical report and other government publications. Arab citizens who feel that their family names are "a handicap" will continue to be denied the opportunity to change their names to Hebrew ones (as Western Jews are encouraged to do). Apparently the guardians of Israel's egalitarian society must exercise eternal vigilance against Jewish imposters.

Of foremost importance is that, under pressure from religious factions who threatened to quit the coalition if their demands were not met, the farcically circumscribed law crucially omits religious discrimination. This, it is thought, will provide Kahane with a valuable weapon to contest previous legislation barring racist parties from appearing on electoral lists. The new law stipulates that "statements made with the intent of preserving the character, exclusiveness and ritual of the religion (Jewish or other) shall not be considered a crime so long as they are not made with the intent of inciting to racism." Thus, the seemingly benign employment

... the farcically circumscribed law crucially omits religious discrimination.

of Biblical or other passages from sacred Jewish texts which uphold the exclusiveness of Judaism can never be considered racist. This includes the vast body of Orthodox religious law known as the Halacha. Based on the Torah and elaborated in, among other sources, the 12th century *Mishna* (Torah (Repetition of the Law) of the revered Maimonides, the Halacha seeks to preserve the purity and separateness of the "Chosen People" (essential for their "final redemption") through the imposition of a multitude of

rules and observances. Supporting removal of the religious factor from the bill, Gula Cohen of the ultra-nationalist Tehiya party had argued that it would otherwise be possible to "bring to trial retroactively the Rambam (Maimonides) and also Ben Gurion, Berl Katznelson and Moshe Sharet." The Sephardic chief rabbi, Mordechai Eliahu, foresaw in the law "nothing but trouble" for the Orthodox unless it was changed, and MK Avner Shaki of the NRP solemnly declared that the exclusiveness of Judaism could not be regarded as racist "because any man, of any origin, colour or creed, can convert." Shaki's view typified that of many Orthodox legislators who had the dimmest understanding, or chose to ignore, that a precept of any true democracy is recognition of one's right to be different in origin, culture and religion, and yet still enjoy equal rights.

As it now stands, the new law constitutes a further betrayal of the state's oft-touted proclamation of Independence, which pledges to "uphold the full social and political equality" of all citizens "without distinction of religion, race, or sex." Hence, whereas individuals may be prosecuted for racist pronouncements of a purely secular nature, this would seem to be all but impossible where religious matters apply. By invoking the sacrosanct contents of holy writ, Orthodox rabbis (who oversee the education of nearly 200,000 youngsters in religious schools) can, with impunity, admonish their followers to give preference to Jewish job applicants, or refuse to rent their flats to, or withhold all positions of authority from, non-Jews. Indeed, in the course of debating the proposed legislation, MK Shaki openly insisted on immunity from its application for the kind of genocidal "information page" circulated last March by Rabbi Shmuel Dertich, army chaplain in "Judea and Samaria," wherein the Rabbi apprised his soldier readers of the duty of "a king in Israel ... to eradicate Amalek (the Arabs) without leaving any trace" — Middle East International, London.

Political blunder by Reagan caused his sanctions defeat

By Sue Baker
Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's defeat in last week's battle with Congress over South African sanctions was one of his few political blunders, congressional and private analysts say.

His intransigence, a series of miscalculations by White House strategists and divisions over the issue in the administration combined to tip the scales in favour of Congress, they told Reuters.

Some said the sanctions issue was overlooked as the White House struggled with the crisis caused by the arrest in Moscow of spy charges of U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff.

Most agreed that the biggest problem was Reagan's conviction that sanctions were the wrong way to seek change in white-dominated South Africa.

"The president just does not think sanctions work," or South Africa, a congressional aide said. "He also believes the black and white situation is evolving and we shouldn't be pressuring them too much."

Jim Wright, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, told Reuters he believed the White House had miscalculated the strength of feeling in Congress for sanctions.

"I wasn't surprised by the vote," he said, referring to last Thursday's 78-21 rejection by the Senate of Reagan's veto of the sanctions bill. The House voted to override the veto by a similar margin on Monday.

"My only surprise was the apparent unwillingness of the White House to recognise the reality of the problem all along," Wright said.

Reagan's intransigence could help to explain the failure this time of his often-used tactic of making just enough concessions to dilute congressional opposition and win a narrow victory.

Last year, he averted a sanctions bill-in Congress by imposing limited measures of his own.

The president has compromised with Congress to obtain U.S. military aid for right-wing Nicaraguan rebels and the defeat by one vote of a congressional attempt to block the sale of advanced U.S. weapons to Saudi Arabia.

Congress allowed the Saudi deal to go ahead after an eleven-hour offer by Reagan to withdraw portable Stinger anti-aircraft missiles which critics said could fall into the hands of terrorists.

This time Reagan's compromise offer to impose further sanctions in an executive order, was, as Republican senator Richard



Lugar of Indiana said: "A day late, and a dollar short."

Other last minute efforts such as the appointment of career diplomat Edward Perkins as the first black U.S. ambassador in Pretoria and a plea by Secretary of State George Shultz for Congress not to undercut Reagan before his meeting next weekend with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev failed

to impress Congress.

A South African attempt to influence the vote in Reagan's favour backfired, which might have increased the size of his defeat.

South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha made several telephone calls to farming state senators, saying his country would refuse to buy U.S. grain if sanctions were

approved. A congressional aide said the calls might have swayed some senators who wanted to avoid an impression that they were giving in to threats from a foreign government.

A Lugar aide said the White House gambled that Congress, cutting short its work so members can campaign for elections next

month, would be unable to complete the bill.

"The White House thought that the whole effort to pass the bill would get bogged down ... they were wrong."

Lugar, to help to ensure that sanctions would be enacted this year even over Reagan's expected veto, persuaded the House to drop a more severe sanctions bill it adopted in June in favour of the milder Senate version.

This eliminated the need for a House-Senate conference to thrash out differences.

Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, played an important role in drafting the bill and led the movement in Reagan's Republican Party in favour of sanctions.

Other analysts said wide differences between the State Department and the White House over sanctions had caused mixed signals to be sent to Congress.

Conservatives blamed the State Department, which they said, been arguing that sanctions were needed to put pressure on Pretoria into dismantling its system of racial segregation.

Bill Pascoe of the conservative Heritage Foundation said that Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, were probably "as much as claims right now" at the heart of implementing the sanctions.

Sri Lankan maids — are the days of slavery back?

The writer, the Rev. Musa Adell, is director of Caritas in Jordan.

SRI LANKA, formerly known as Ceylon, is a republic whose history is a mixture of legend and fact. It is a fact that, like many other countries in the Third World, Sri Lanka was often conquered and subdued by foreign powers since the early 16th century and only in 1948 did the island become a self-governing dominion of the Commonwealth.

Following a long period of foreign rule, the country has, since 1948, experienced violence in many forms and on many occasions. There are many factors responsible for this: ideological differences, ethnic diversities among the population, and socio-economic problems spawned by the very process of development. However, there was one element which seemed to have stood up above all others as a

cause of violence and that was the mandate by the government in 1960 which made Sinhalese the only official language for the entire country. This provoked hostile reaction among Tamils and Sinhalese-Tamil relationship deteriorated into open violence and hostility. It was not until 1966 that Tamil was introduced as the official language in the north and west of Sri Lanka where now the Tamils feel that they should establish a separate Tamil state; and they are engaged in a guerrilla warfare with the government forces to achieve their goal.

No doubt, sporadic violence in the island nation has seriously disrupted an orderly socio-political development of the country with attendant suffering for the people: unemployment, displacement of locals and insecurity.

Due to lack of opportunities for jobs in the fledgling economy of

the nation and spurred by a desire to make fortune elsewhere, particularly in the Middle East, many Sri Lankans have left their homeland. There have been always middlemen who fed them with information about job opportunities in the Gulf and exploited many to their own advantage. For example labour recruiting agencies very often promise them lucrative salaries in the Middle East but on the spot they do not get what they are promised.

There are several problems for Sri Lankan girls who are recruited to work as maids in Jordan, for example. These girls make clear to recruiting agencies that they cannot speak any other language other than their own mother tongue, that they will need a day-off during the week, that a minimum salary should be given and that they should be treated with respect and consideration.

The agencies of course would assure them that all such things would be taken care of in the host country and they needed to have no fear about their life in the Middle East and that they would feel very much at home.

We know this is not all true. They are not always welcome, nor are they made to feel quite at home. They are sometimes maltreated and at times they are not paid what they deserve. They are made to work several hours of the day and night without rest throughout the week, sometimes with no weekend day off to enjoy some rest. Most employers do not allow the maids to keep their passports with them; they control their movements, and also at times administer corporal punishments for alleged faults. There have been dramatic episodes of maids "escaping" from homes. Why? There must be reasons for such "escapes." The problem may not

be entirely the maids' making but the employers also are to be held equally responsible for it. Some employers seem to ignore the employee's right to a just wage. They do not mind scrupulously exploiting the maids and treating them as commodities, not as people having their basic human rights. Now the talk among working women in Jordan is: "how they got rid of their Filipino girl and how they could get two Sri Lankan girls for the same price."

If we have ears to hear and eyes to see we can learn that the working conditions of many maids in the country are far from satisfactory. It should be remembered that the maids could prove to be an asset to us and our country provided we are able to recognise their qualities lying beneath their subservient attitude. Some, it is true, have no qualifications, but have that gentleness, so native to the Far

Eastern person, which could make an asset to our homes, instead a drudge whom we use and shortly discard at will.

Some of our expatriate maids are very happy with their lot and they try to maintain good relationship with their employers. But it is not the general rule. They need work; we provide them with work; but we are not entitled to exploit them as we want. We need their services. And the services have to be paid according to the prevailing labour laws of the country. It should not be like the person who said he was paying his Sri Lankan maid JD 17 per month. This is patent injustice. Their rights as human workers should be recognised and rewarded. These workers help us to live our lives a lot more easily than would be otherwise possible. They are valuable to us and should, therefore, be treated as such.

New 'yuppie' newspaper takes on the old names

By Maureen Johnson
The Associated Press

LONDON — The Independent, a new upscale national daily born of a reporter's frustration with British newspaper management, is poised to mount an ambitious challenge to the country's most prestigious newspapers.

Aimed at "yuppies," the young, upwardly mobile, professionals cherished by advertisers and highbrow newspapers, The Independent is due to hit the streets Oct. 7, after five weeks of producing restricted-circulation daily dummies.

Its editor, Andreas Whitman Smith, conceived the idea when he was financial editor of London's 1.2 million-circulation Daily Telegraph. He watched the respected, 131-year-old newspaper slide into multibillion-pound (dollar) losses under management in the grip of powerful production unions.

"It dawned on me I was working in some sort of cartel... got up by the unions, not the managements," said Whitman Smith, 49, who with two other former Daily Telegraph journalists raised 18 million pounds (\$26 million) in less than year to launch The Independent.

"The cartel worked by arranging the price of labour so high and the restrictive practices so daunting that nobody new would ever come into the market," Whitman Smith said in an interview with the Associated Press.

"It was a terrible way to conduct business... and for once in my life I never got used to the bad management."

The Independent is the second newspaper spawned by a press revolution that in the past year has forced most of Britain's nine national dailies and eight national weeklies to slash production payrolls and invest millions in high-technology plants.

The revolution's first casualty was Eddy Shah, the entrepreneur who started it by going ahead with Today, Britain's first new newspaper produced on high-technology presses.

In August, five months after Today's hi-tech presses rolled, bankruptcy loomed and Shah lost control to a multinational company, Lonrho, which is now spending 7-million pounds (\$10.15 million) on a relaunch.

Today is aimed at the mass market, dominated by five

tabloids whose combined circulation of 12.2 million accounts for more than 80 per cent of daily national newspaper sales.

The Independent seeks readership in territory long held by four broadsheet dailies, The Times and The Daily Telegraph, both right-of-centre, the liberal Guardian and the politically independent Financial Times.

It is the first newcomer among what are known as the "quality" dailies since the Financial Times was founded in 1888. Apart from the Telegraph's 1-million plus circulation, the range from the Guardian's 528,000 to the Times' 471,000 and the Financial Times' 260,000.

Leading investors in The Independent include two of London's insurance giants, Legal and General and the Prudential.

It falls well below a circulation of between 300,000 and 400,000 — the company Whitman Smith formed to launch The Independent, newspaper publishing, could be worth 70 million pounds (\$101 million) in the 1990s, he said.

Whitman Smith believes he has avoided much of what went wrong for Shah, who built and equipped his own printing plants and set up a distribution system.

The Independent has contracted out the printing and distribution and itself employs only about 350 people, of whom 180 are journalists.

They include many of the most talented reporters, feature writers, foreign correspondents and commentators in Fleet Street.

"It is surprising that so many have been prepared to give up positions on established papers for what must still be seen as a chancy venture," commented the U.K. Press Gazette, a weekly devoted to developments in British journalism.

A prime attraction appears to be Whitman Smith's vision of a paper — a new flagship of serious journalism trying to maintain political independence and avoid being pompous.

He denied he has targeted the readers of any particular rival — although the company's wealth of pre-launch market research shows most are likely to come from The Times and the Daily Telegraph.

"We're aiming at 20 to 45-year-olds who want to read a quality newspaper," said Whitman Smith. "They're not always reading the same paper every day. They are, in the rather unpleasant jargon of the advertising business, promiscuous readers."

European nuclear laboratory records energy breakthrough

GENEVA (R) — Western Europe's main high-energy particle physics centre, CERN, on Oct. 1 announced a breakthrough towards recreating the very first type of matter spawned at the time of the origin of the universe.

Reconstruction of the building blocks of matter before it transformed itself into galaxies and stars might help discover how the universe began, CERN scientists explained.

In a statement the CERN Nuclear Research Centre said its scientists had managed to shoot atom particles through a circular vacuum tube at a speed close to that of light, "taking them to the highest energy ever reached in a laboratory."

It described the performance as spectacular, and said the experiment's success had opened up a new field of physics.

The higher energy was obtained by accelerating heavier particles than previously, CERN scientists noted. In this experiment, nuclei of oxygen atoms were quickened, generating a particle beam with an energy of 3,200 billion electron volts or GeV, the standard energy unit applied in particle physics.

This represented "the highest energy a beam ever achieved worldwide in an accelerator," the statement said. In the past, taking lighter protons, only 900 GeV were attained.

CERN said researchers would now experiment with the beam, colliding it with other particles or smashing it onto a wall-like target to see how individual parts of the nuclei would react, either mixing

or breaking into smaller sub-particles.

They would seek signs of a plasma of which all matter was believed to have consisted less than a microsecond after the creation of the universe some 15 billion years ago.

"Basically CERN's ability to accelerate nuclei to an energy of 3,200 GeV makes it possible to recreate the state of matter as it existed after creation of the universe, one scientist involved in the project said in response to enquiries.

The so far elusive post-big bang plasma, known in CERN's highly technical jargon as "Quark-Gluon Plasma," is thought to be able to exist only under extreme conditions where protons and neutrons — both building blocks of atomic nuclei — fuse into a kind of soup of their constituent Quarks and Gluons.

For the latest breakthrough, CERN's already vast machinery was adapted in collaboration with the West German Society for Heavy Ion Research in Darmstadt (GSI) and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of California, both involved in ion beam research.

"But only CERN's unique system of interlinked machines could provide the higher energies needed to open up new horizons," the statement commented.

Preliminary experiments with the new particle beam had already produced some results and proved its excellent quality, it added. "Experimenters are eagerly awaiting the regular experimental programme scheduled to start in November 1986."

Tapping the technological skills of emigrant nationals: New Strategy to meet the problem of Third World brain drain

ILO feature

DEVELOPING countries, seeking advanced technology and know-how could find much of the needed expertise among their own countrymen. But the irony is that many of these professionals no longer live in their lands of birth, having emigrated to greener pastures in the industrialised countries of North.

Efforts to woo back these professionals — scientists, doctors, engineers and others — have largely failed. But, says the ILO in a recent study, this does not mean that their knowledge and expertise cannot be tapped to oil the wheels of development programmes of their countries.

The ILO study covered the only two international programmes currently dealing with the "brain drain" problems of the Third World. The first launched in 1974 by the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) at the instigation of Latin American member countries, promotes the return of emigrants whose qualifications are in extremely short supply in the countries of origin. The ICM helps to locate highly qualified emigrants and assists in their social and economic integration in the home countries.

The ICM project, initially confined to Latin America, has since been expanded to cover Africa and there are plans to extend it to Asian countries as well. Between 1974 and 1983, the ICM succeeded in arranging the return of over 3,500 specialists for permanent settlement in their home countries in Latin America.

Over the two years 1982-83, 15 African experts were also helped to return to their countries of origin.

Of all the plans of action devised in the last few years to tackle the problem of the exodus of talent, the ICM programme alone provides an infrastructure for multilateral operations promoting the permanent return of qualified migrants to their countries of origin, notes the ILO study. The ICM prospects for high-level jobs in the countries of origin for potential returnees who are also provided with other incentives such as reduced fares for them and their families, access to the ICM medical insurance at preferential rates, a resettlement grant and a wage supplement during the first year to compensate for the wage gap between the country of immigration and the country of return.

While commending the ICM for taking many measures to tackle the immediate effects and the structural causes of the exodus phenomenon, the ILO study recommends periodic follow-up of the returning professionals' "socio-economic reinsertion," spread over a period of eight to ten years. This should help in assessing the long-term outcome of the programme and in timely intervention to eliminate possible causes of re-emigration of the returnees.

But haemorrhage of high technological skills from the Third World cannot be completely staunch through the ICM programme alone. The annual outflow of skilled professionals

from the developing countries runs into thousands. India alone loses some 10,000 professionals each year through emigration to main countries of employment such as the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada.

Even a small nation like Guyana with a population of about 900,000 loses between 500 and 600 people through emigration each year, with at least 25 per cent of them being highly qualified professionals. Among the 20 million Chinese settled abroad, there are thousands who

already being done under the UNDP's TOKTEN (Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals) programme. The aim is to promote the return of the know-how acquired by expatriate professionals, by recruiting them for short periods of consultancy work in their countries of origin. Within the first seven years of its operation (1977-1983), the programme had helped 700 experts to return to their countries of origin often without any additional fees other than their travel and daily living costs, for

The annual outflow of skilled professionals from the developing countries runs into thousands. India alone loses some 10,000 professionals each year through emigration to main countries of employment such as the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada.

possess advanced knowledge and skills sorely needed in the country of origin. The vast majority of these experts are too well settled in the countries of employment to be enticed back to their lands of birth, even through the ICM programme of assisted returns.

Nevertheless, their knowledge and expertise can be tapped by getting them to return "home" for short term consultancies. This is

periods ranging from a few days to a few months and in some exceptional cases for two or three years.

The ILO study reviewed the experiences of 15 countries participating in the programme — Turkey, Greece, Pakistan, Egypt, India, China, Sri Lanka, Grenada, Philippines, Trinidad/Tobago, Guyana, Argentina, Saint Lucia, Ethiopia and Dominica — whose

specialist expatriates have provided them with know-how and expertise covering many disciplines, including nuclear reactors, biology, solar energy, physics, mathematics, medicine, finance, geochemistry, astronomy and electro-chemistry. While it is difficult to quantify the benefits accruing from the programme, the ILO study has drawn attention to significant achievements.

These include the establishment of a laboratory for the restoration and preservation of manuscripts and rare works for the Pakistan National Museum which is expected to result in considerable savings. There are some 10,000 manuscripts in the museum and the extent of savings can be gauged from the fact that a 100 page manuscript would cost about 510,000 to restore. The recommendation of another TOKTEN consultant, from Turkey, is expected to save the Turkish treasury several billion liras by reducing the time span for completing a survey of the hydraulic resources of the Black Sea region.

An Egyptian expatriate engineer, from the United States, in conjunction with a Japanese scientist, carried out a seismic study covering the whole Aswan region of Egypt as part of project for the creation of a national network of seismic stations.

As these examples show, the TOKTEN programme of technical assistance span highly specialised fields benefiting the home countries of expatriates in cultural, economic, scientific and humanitarian fields. But the TOKTEN programme can also

trigger problems with professional community in the country of origin. Notes the ILO study: "In most of the countries participating in TOKTEN, a certain uneasiness has been noted among the local professionals who often see the recruitment of expatriate nationals as a rejection or devaluation of their own competence." In Sri Lanka, for instance, the TOKTEN project is now confined to high priority projects for which an absence of local manpower has been duly ascertained.

Because the expatriate professionals normally donate their services for the TOKTEN consultancies, the overall cost of the programme is comparatively low. Nevertheless, there are still many rough edges which need to be smoothed out. The two cardinal activities in implementing a return programme are locating qualified migrants in the industrialised countries and formulating measures to encourage their return to the countries of exodus.

"The success of both these activities would undoubtedly be enhanced if the national and multilateral administrations involved were to coordinate their efforts so that the directories of expatriate nationals could be compiled and exploited jointly," notes the ILO study — The Assisted Return of Qualified Migrants to Their Countries of Origin: The UNDP and ICM multilateral programmes, by Solon Ardittis, International Labour Office, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

Suntans, shopping lure tourists to U.S.

By Barbara S. Moffet
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — Japanese tourists head for a Hawaiian honeymoon or a flirtation with gambling in Las Vegas, while the Mexicans go on shopping sprees in the boutiques of Dallas and Houston.

The typical Canadian tourist hops in his recreational vehicle and makes a beeline for balmy Florida, where he'll likely lie on beaches next to German and British travellers. The French prefer New Orleans, especially its cuisine, and California.

"The French are trendy people, and they think California is a trendy place," explains Vivian A. Deuschl, spokesman for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, a branch of the Commerce Department.

22 million expected

Americans may be vacationing closer to home this year, but foreign tourists by the millions, partly motivated by a weakened American dollar, are boarding jets for U.S. holidays. The United States expects 22 million foreign visitors in 1986, up a million over last year. They'll spend a predicted \$15 billion.

More than half of all foreign tourists to the United States are from Canada; next come Mexicans, Japanese, British, and Germans. New York is the most-visited city among overseas

tourists, followed by Los Angeles, San Francisco, Miami, and Washington.

Just about all nationalities can be found in sleeping bags in the national parks, riding mules through the Grand Canyon, or cavorting with Mickey at Disneyland. Many Frenchmen are making a pilgrimage to New York to see their country's most famous gift to America, the Statue of Liberty.

But foreign travellers tend to fly right over the Midwest, unless they're on a business trip.

Some long-bypassed states are launching promotional campaigns to catch the foreign tourist's eye. "We're trying to make Nebraska into a destination state, rather than a travel-through state," says Barbara Steinfeld of the Division of Travel and Tourism.

Why are the foreign tourists coming? Extensive surveying by the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration shows the foreign traveller is seeking scenic diversity, to meet the American people, and to experience American lifestyles. And then there are the tangibles. "To Europeans, an American suntan is a wonderful thing to return with — a status symbol," Mrs. Deuschl says.

To the travel industry, the foreign visitor is much more than a status symbol. The average foreign tourist spends triple the time and four times the money that the domestic traveller spends. Yen, francs, and pounds are up for

grabs in a global competition for tourism business.

Fascinated but afraid

"Promoting America isn't easy," says Mrs. Deuschl. "Foreign people are fascinated with America, but they're afraid it will be too big, too expensive, maybe too impersonal."

Surveys of past visitors' reactions to the United States show uniform satisfaction. Mrs. Deuschl reports. The main complaint: not enough foreign-language signs.

For the first time in a decade, with the help of a New York advertising agency, the U.S. government is packaging the United States for promotion abroad. Scenic colour advertisements in German magazines bearing the slogan "America. Catch the Spirit" have inspired at least 60,000 requests for more information. The campaign is expanding to nine countries, including Japan and Australia.

Several states also are venturing into the foreign tourism market. "We're an unknown destination," says Robert G. Liming, director of tourism for South Carolina.

"South Carolina could be part of South America, for all most foreign tourists know." The state's promotional effort in Germany is changing that, Liming says. Travel publication ads point out South Carolina's charms — historic Charleston,

revolutionary and civil war battlefields, plantations, magnolias, and most of all, uncrowded beaches.

"For people on their way to Florida, we urge them to stop off at Myrtle Beach or Hilton Head for a couple of days," Liming says. Foreign tourism in South Carolina has nearly tripled since the promotion began in 1979.

Wild about Indians

Nebraska is capitalising on a European fascination with Indian culture by arranging tours of its Winnebago Indian reservation and has put together an itinerary emphasising the state's location as a gateway to the rugged west. "You can easily travel 10 days in Nebraska and not see everything," says Barbara Steinfeld. "We're trying to get people off 1-80."

Some get no farther than Washington, especially the museums of the Smithsonian Institution. The National Air and Space Museum, for example, rented out nearly 2,000 foreign-language cassette tours just in August 1985.

Pierre and Irma Valenne of Luxembourg, who visited the museum this summer, said shortly after their arrival that what they really yearned to sample in America was a salad bar. "We haven't had fresh vegetables in two months because of the radiation from Chernobyl," Irma Valenne explained.



At the feet of Abraham Lincoln, a family from New Delhi, India, pauses to record its visit to a famous Washington, D.C., site. Washington is among the top five destination cities of overseas tourists. The United States expects 22 million foreign tourists this year, up a million over last year.

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Australia downs U.S. in Davis Cup

BRISBANE, Australia (Agencies) — Pat Cash defeated Brad Gilbert 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4 Monday in the first reverse singles match to give Australia a 3-1 victory over the United States in the semifinals of the Davis Cup.

Australia will now face Sweden, which defeated Czechoslovakia 4-1 Sunday, in Melbourne Dec. 19-21 for the title.

The final singles between Paul McNamee of Australia and American Tim Mayotte was cancelled by officials after further interruptions by rain. McNamee was leading 6-3, 2-5 when rain forced the players from the courts.

Gilbert saved a break point in the seventh game and then reeled off 11 straight points to take the first set in 38 minutes.

Cash broke Gilbert's serve in the fourth and eighth games of the second set to even the match.

Cash, who was ranked in the top 10 until losing time to a back injury and an appendectomy and is now ranked both, was unstoppable in the final two sets. His powerful serve kept Gilbert, 12th ranked in the world, on the baseline for most of the match.

Australia, making its 41st Davis Cup final appearance, last won the

title in 1983 when it beat Sweden in the final in Melbourne. Australia has won the title 25 times.

The United States last won the Davis Cup in 1982. Its inexperienced team, playing without superstars John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, struggled in the heat and on the fast grass courts.

Cash's victory, which took 2 hours, 23 minutes, completed Australia's first Davis Cup victory over the United States since 1973.

"I feel like I let my teammates down," Gilbert said. "I started well and then I played sloppy in the second set and found it hard to capitalise on his serve."

"He guessed right on my passing shots and I couldn't break him down. He played well when it counted and that's what tennis is about."

Both Gilbert and U.S. team captain Tom Gorman were upset

Results of October 3-5 Davis Cup Tennis Matches:

WORLD GROUP SEMIFINALS:

Brisbane: Australia beat United States 3-1
Prague: Sweden beat Czechoslovakia 4-1.
Final will be played December 19-21 in Melbourne.

WORLD GROUP RELEGATION PLAYOFFS:

Essen: West Germany beat Ecuador 5-0
Barcelona: Spain beat New Zealand 5-0
New Delhi: India beat Soviet Union 4-1
Asuncion: Paraguay beat Denmark 3-2.
Ecuador, New Zealand, Soviet Union and Denmark relegated to zonal play in 1987.

ZONAL FINALS:

European Zone A:
Montpellier, France: France beat Austria 4-1.

American Zone:

Santiago: Argentina beat Chile 4-1.

Eastern Zone:

Seoul: South Korea lead Japan 2-0 (match continues until Wednesday).

France, Argentina and South Korea or Japan promoted to World Group in 1987.

by what they felt were delaying tactics by Cash when Gilbert was serving.

"He turned away maybe 30 times," Gilbert said. "You should play at the server's pace, not the receiver's pace. Play should be continuous."

Gorman played down the dispute, saying: "I don't think it had that much bearing on the

match overall. Pat just played too well today and tightened up his game in the second set. The Australians just executed their tennis game better."

Gorman refused to comment on whether the inclusion of McEnroe would have changed the result. "That's not a relevant question," he said.

Atlanta suffers 1st loss of season

NEW YORK (AP) — Everything that was perfect turned imperfect for the Atlanta Falcons on Sunday. They took the National Football League's top-ranked offense and a 4-0 record into their game against Philadelphia.

But the Eagles held Atlanta to 228 yards, 195 under their league-leading average, to hand the Falcons their first loss, 16-0.

Philadelphia's offense struggled early, but Junior Taulat and Ron Johnson turned short passes into long gains that set up a touchdown and field goal late in the first half. Ron Jaworski's eight-yard pass to Mike Quick accounted for the only touchdown of the game.

Paul McFadden kicked three field goals for the Eagles.

In other games Sunday, it was Cincinnati 34, Green Bay 28; Cleveland 27; Pittsburgh 24; Detroit 24; Houston 13; Los Angeles Raiders 24; Kansas City 17; New England 34; Miami 7; Chicago 23; Minnesota 0; New York Giants 13; St. Louis 6; Washington 14; New Orleans 6; Los Angeles Rams 26; Tampa Bay 20; Denver 29; Dallas 14; New York Jets 14; Buffalo 13; and San Francisco 35, Indianapolis 14.

Raiders 24, Chiefs 17

Jim Plunkett fired the go-ahead

touchdown pass and the Los Angeles Raiders, helped by a "communications breakdown" when the video replay official tried to disallow an earlier score, rallied to beat Kansas City.

Dokie Williams' score was the first of three straight Los Angeles touchdowns as the Raiders erased a 17-0 deficit.

Patriots 34, Dolphins 7

Tony Eason threw two touchdown passes and New England scored on five of its six first-half possessions as Miami fell to 1-4 for the first time since Don Shula became coach in 1970. Eason, who completed 12 of 16 passes, threw touchdown passes of two yards to Willie Scott and 38 yards to Irving Fryar before suffering bruised and possibly fractured ribs in the final minute of the first half when he was sacked by Mack Moore.

Bears 23, Vikings 0
Long pass plays by Jim McMahon to Keith Ortoago accounted for one touchdown and set up another as undefeated Chicago shut out Minnesota. McMahon's 58-yard scoring pass to Ortoago early in the fourth quarter clinched the victory. The McMahon-Ortoago combination also struck for a 49-yard pass in the second quarter to set up a two-yard touchdown run by



Tony Eason... threw TDs

for Patriots

Walter Payton, who rushed for 108 yards on 26 carries.

Redskins 14, Saints 6

Washington also stayed unbeaten as George Rogers pounded his former New Orleans teammates for 110 yards and a touchdown. Rogers' third-quarter touchdown gave him seven for the season, best in the NFL. Jay Schroeder hit Art Monk with a 20-yard scoring pass in the second quarter for Washington's other touchdown. New Orleans' scores came on two field goals by Morten Andersen.

Broncos 29, Cowboys 14

John Elway threw three touchdown passes, Gerald Wilhite scored three times and Karl Mecklenburg and Rulon Jones led a dominating defense as unbeaten Denver erupted for 22 second-quarter points and shut down undermanned Dallas.

Jets 14, Bills 13

New York tight end Mickey Shuler slipped behind the Buffalo defense for a 36-yard touchdown pass from Ken O'Brien with 57 seconds remaining. The Jets, trailing 13-7, went 80 yards in five plays for the winning score. O'Brien's third-and-1 pass found Shuler behind strong safety Martin Bayless.

Rams 26, Buccaneers 20

Eric Dickerson ran 42 yards for his second touchdown of the game 2:16 into overtime, lifting Los Angeles over Tampa Bay. Dickerson, leading the NFL in rushing this season, ran for 207 yards on 30 carries. On the four scrimmage play in overtime, Dickerson burst through the middle into the end zone, handing Tampa Bay its second overtime loss in as many weeks.

49ers 35, Colts 14

Jeff Kemp and Jerry Rice combined on three touchdown passes in the second half for San Francisco against winless Indianapolis. Kemp, who got the starting job after an injury to Joe Montana three weeks ago, threw scoring passes of 45, 16 and 58 yards to Rice, who had six receptions for 172 yards.

Giants 13, Cardinals 6

Strong safety Kenny Hill intercepted a pass by Neil Lomax in the third quarter and Joe Morris followed a long penalty with a one-yard scoring run, lifting New York over winless St. Louis. New York drove 55 yards to the game's lone touchdown, getting 31 yards when St. Louis cornerback Lionel Washington was flagged for pass interference.

Bengals 34, Packers 28

Boomer Esiason threw two touchdown passes and James Brooks ran for two more in a 27-point second quarter as Cincinnati handed Green Bay its fifth straight loss. Esiason, who threw four interceptions last Sunday in his worst performance as a pro, completed 15 of 24 passes for 207 yards against the Packers, including scoring throws of 13, seven and 13 yards.



TAEKWONDO TEAM RETURNS: The Jordanian taekwondo team, who won four medals at the 10th Asian Games, returned home Monday night with rest of the Jordanian athletes who took part in the Seoul games. In the photo, the four medal winners display their prizes. They are, from left to right: Tareq Lababidi, bronze medal in the bantamweight division (4th person from left); Samer Kamal, silver medal in the featherweight division (5th from left); Ahmad Ali, silver medal in the middleweight division (2nd from right); and Tawfiq Nwaiser, silver medal in the heavyweight division (last on right) (Photo by Abu Sinan)

American Conner wins preliminary Cup race

FREMANTLE, Australia (AP)

Dennis Conner took another step in his campaign to regain the America's Cup as Stars and Stripes defeated Azzurra yesterday in a preliminary-round race of the challenger elimination series.

The series will decide who will face Australia in the America's Cup, which begins off this Indian Ocean port city Jan. 31.

Two other U.S. boats, San Francisco's USA, skippered by Tom Blackaller, and Heart of America of Chicago, skippered by veteran Buddy Melges, scored victories. USA defeated the venerable Courageous IV of the United States, helmed by Dave Victor, while Heart of America trounced challenge France.

Light winds delayed the races nearly one hour, and during the early stages of the race the winds varied from 7 to 10 knots, but picked up later to 10 to 11 knots.

England's White Crusader also became a two-time winner in the long elimination series as it defeated Canada II, while New Zealand handed Italia its second straight setback, and French Kiss edged another U.S. boat, Newport Harbor Yacht Club's Eagle.

America II, the New York Yacht Club entry and one of the favorites to win the challenge, had the day off.

There are 13 challengers seeking the right to face Australia's defender, still to be selected. They will compete in three round-robin series in which each boat will meet the other once during each series. A victory in the first round-robin is worth one point. Five points is granted for

each victory in the second round-robin and 12 to each winner in the third series.

For the second straight day Conner, considered the world's top match race skipper, lost the start as Azzurra crossed the line four seconds ahead of the San Diego boat. But Stars and Stripes took the lead on the first windward leg and never was headed.

Stars and Stripes finished 3 minutes and 19 seconds ahead of the Italian boat. It was Conner's second straight victory over an Italian boat. In Sunday's opener, he easily defeated Italia.

The day's closest race was between French Kiss, skippered by Marc Pajot, and Eagle, sailed by Rod Davis. Kiss had a slight edge by crossing the starting line two seconds ahead. Davis sailed Eagle to a 24-second lead at the end of the first mark, but lost it to the French 12-metre at the leeward mark. French Kiss crossed the finish line 27 seconds ahead of the California boat.

The most lopsided victory was scored by Blackaller and USA. The San Francisco boat finished 8:04 ahead of Courageous.

White Crusader, sailed by Harold Cudmore, again was impressive in defeating Canada II. Crusader led from start to finish, winning by 1:18 in defeating a boat which had surprised observers by its close defeat against America II Sunday.

New Zealand continued to impress with its speed as it easily defeated Italia. Melges, who was badly trounced in his opening race by New Zealand, was 1:44 ahead of challenge France at the finish.

Norman won't defend title

WENTWORTH, England (R)

Greg Norman got the World Matchplay Golf title he deserved Sunday, but his triumph was soured by his insistence that he would not defend the title next year because of crowd misbehavior during the final.

Norman underlined his status as the world's top golfer by his 2 and 1 victory over Britain's Sandy Lyle, but he was highly displeased, and clearly agitated by the crowd. "This was my last matchplay championship because of how the people were," the Australian said. "There was no need to clap on missed putts or move behind the tee. Now I have to draw the line and I won't be coming back to defend my title."

Norman mentioned several incidents where he felt the crowd treated him unfairly by moving as he hit or jeering when he missed.

Ninety per cent of the people were bad, 10 per cent were good," he said. "It was by far the worst I've ever experienced. I've played British players plenty of times before and never known anything like this."

"I'm not calling the people hooligans, but a section of the crowd certainly got out of hand," he said. "This sport must get back to where it should be, with every spectator appreciating what the game is all about and giving both players a fair deal."

No one would agree that anything close to 90 per cent of the 8,895 crowd was responsible — the match referee rated it at one per cent — but the incidents did underline a growing problem in the sport.

There were complaints about the crowd by U.S. players after last year's Ryder Cup here.

Amsterdam, Barcelona regain league leads

LONDON (R) — The aristocrats of European soccer were back in charge yesterday after impressive weekend performances swept the likes of Ajax Amsterdam and Barcelona back to the top of their national leagues.

Ajax Amsterdam, European Cup winner in 1971, 1972 and 1973, took over at the head of the Dutch First Division when it thrashed Fortuna Sittard 6-2 thanks to a hat trick from John Bosman.

The main threat to Ajax's chance of winning a record 23rd championship will come from champion PSV Eindhoven who moved into second place on goal difference after a convincing 2-1 win over Den Bosch.

Barcelona usurped another Spanish grandee Real Madrid on Saturday night when it eased to a 3-0 home defeat of Real Valladolid. A header by English striker Gary Lineker added to a long range effort by Spanish international Julio Alberto to make it 2-0 at halftime, and Victor added a third near the end.

Real, the early season pacemakers, expected its compulsory abdication to last only 24 hours, but the trip to Osasuna proved more perilous than the six-time European champion had imagined.

Striker Eugenio Bustosgorri put Osasuna 1-0 ahead with a fierce volley in the 36th minute. Defence then became the priority for the Pamplona side who resisted every Madrid effort to equalise for the next 54 minutes.

Real coach Leo Beenhakker blamed the hostility and hooliganism of Osasuna fans for the defeat.

"The shower of cans, nuts, bolts and eggs during the match upset my players," Beenhakker told reporters. "We played disjointedly in the first half and after the interval our five strikers were of little use."

Real will have to do some serious re-thinking over its all-attacking game ahead of Wednesday's clash with Barcelona.

Bordeaux, French champion in 1984 and 1985, replaced Paris Saint Germain at the top of the first division after beating last year's champions 2-0 in an ill-tempered game.

Bordeaux operated for most of the game with only 10 men after midfielder Rene Girard was dismissed in the 23rd minute but it took Bordeaux a further 53 minutes to crack the Paris defence, midfielder Philippe Vercruyssen scoring. Yugoslav striker Zlatko Vujovic made sure of victory soon after.

With former leaders Marseille losing 2-0 at Sochaux, Bordeaux now leads the table by two points.

Diego Maradona, the king of world soccer after Argentina's World Cup victory, managed to put aside his off-the-field problems to lift Napoli into second place in the Italian League.

Napoli beat Torino 3-1, Maradona playing a major part in two of the goals.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Indian boxer loses medal due to drugs

SEOUL (R) — An Indian boxer lost the silver medal he won in the heavyweight division of the Asian Games after he was found to have used drugs before his final bout, a games spokesman said. The Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) confiscated Daljit Singh's silver medal after tests showed he had taken drugs before the fight, the spokesman said.

Injured Navratilova beats Shriver

NEW ORLEANS (R) — Martina Navratilova finished the match with two injured ankles but still managed to beat her longtime doubles partner Pam Shriver 6-1, 4-6, 6-2 on Monday to win the \$150,000 New Orleans women's tennis tournament. The top-seeded Navratilova, playing in her 12th final this year, received \$30,000 for beating second seed Shriver.

Iraqi official criticises athletes

BAGHDAD (R) — The head of Iraq's Olympic Committee slammed Iraq's athletes for their poor showing in the Asian Games and accused some of being mercenaries. The 54-strong Iraqi contingent failed to win a single gold medal in the games. They took five silver and two bronze medals, compared with four gold, eight silver and six bronze in the 1982 games.

Robson names England's team

LONDON (R) — England manager Bobby Robson resisted calls for change when he named England's squad for the European Championship qualifying game against Northern Ireland yesterday, including just one new player, midfielder Neil Webb. England captain Bryan Robson, whose World Cup campaign was wrecked by injury, has been recalled and Robson will also be able to call on Barcelona's Gary Lineker, unavailable for last month's dismal 1-0 friendly defeat by Sweden.

Maradona resigns as UNICEF ambassador

NAPLES, Italy (R) — Argentine World Cup soccer star Diego Maradona has resigned as a worldwide ambassador of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) because of a threatened paternity suit by a Naples woman, a charity official said. Maradona, who led Argentina to World Cup victory in Mexico in June, has denied claims by the 22-year-old woman that he is the father of her baby boy born last month and instructed his lawyers to oppose any paternity suit.

CALLING ALL FILIPINOS AND FRIENDS OF THE PHILIPPINES IN JORDAN

All Filipinos in Jordan are cordially invited to a general meeting at 12:30 p.m. on Sunday, 12 October, at St. Joseph's Church Hall (Rainbow), Jabal Amman, to discuss and approve the draft by-laws of the Philippine Association of Jordan.

Jordanians interested in Philippine affairs, including those with business interests and relatives studying in the Philippines, are also cordially invited on the same occasion to discuss and approve the draft by-laws of the Jordan-Philippine Friendship Society in Amman.

There is no need for a formal invitation to these two meetings. Interested parties may proceed to the St. Joseph's Church Hall.

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Soviets eye Euromissile deal but reject SDI

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union is edging towards a deal on Euromissiles with the United States, but the vexed issue of space weapons means a comprehensive arms control accord lies some way ahead, Western diplomats in Moscow say.

They said the two countries had made considerable progress towards limiting U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe since the early 1980s, when the question cast a long shadow over the superpower relationship.

"Both sides now talk about Euromissiles as the most promising area for agreement," one envoy said. "There are still problems to be ironed out and fine print to be discussed, but this is where you could most reasonably expect an agreement."

Despite this optimism, diplomats discounted the possibility that the Oct. 11-12 meeting in Reykjavik between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would produce a detailed accord on medium-range missiles.

If negotiations proceeded smoothly, the formal conclusion of such an agreement was more likely at the summit which Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev are planning to hold in the United States some time after the meeting in Iceland, the diplomats said.

While Moscow has voiced hope that a Euromissile deal can be struck, it has continued to dwell heavily on two other themes — the Soviet nuclear test freeze, and

what it portrays as Mr. Reagan's dangerous plans for a "Star Wars" anti-missile defence system.

For the last 14 months, the moratorium on tests of nuclear weapons has been the centrepiece of a public offensive on arms issues designed to present Moscow as the responsible guardian of peace and Washington as the force of destabilisation.

The Kremlin has extended the freeze four times since introducing it on Aug. 6 last year, and diplomats said Mr. Gorbachev stood to gain at Reykjavik since he would be able to press the issue at the highest negotiating level.

The United States regularly cites problems of verification and the need to maintain the U.S. deterrent as reasons why it does not join the moratorium. The Soviet Union dismissed these arguments as evidence of insincerity on arms control.

The Chief of Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, has said Moscow has suffered a certain military setback in halting nuclear tests but that this is outweighed by the political benefits of the move.

As in the run-up to the first Reagan-Gorbachev meeting last

November in Geneva, Moscow sees the biggest problem on the arms control agenda as the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), the plan for a partly space-based anti-missile shield.

Although the Kremlin accepts the principle of research into space weapons, it remains adamantly opposed to deployment and argues that SDI undercuts a cornerstone arms control agreement — the 1972 anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty.

That treaty bans the United States and Soviet Union from developing, testing or deploying ABM systems which are sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based.

The Gulf between the superpowers on SDI is a principal factor behind lack of progress at talks on long-range strategic nuclear weapons, a field in which both countries have proposed far-reaching cuts in their arsenals.

Western diplomats said the Soviet Union wanted significant concessions on "Star Wars" from the United States if an accord on strategic arms was to be reached by the time Reagan visits Moscow. That visit has been tentatively set for 1987.

An agreement on Euromissiles would cover the Soviet Union's SS-20s with triple warheads and the U.S. single-headed cruise and Pershing-2 rockets, stationed in four Western European countries under a NATO decision of 1979.

Sikh extremists 'hijack' radio police network

CHANDIGARH, India (R) — Sikh extremists who nearly killed Punjab's police chief last week also jammed police radio networks and broadcast warnings over top-secret frequencies in a sign of their ability to breach security at will, a senior police official said Monday.

The official, who did not want to be named, told Reuters the communications breach occurred on Sept. 30, three days before state police chief Julio Ribeiro and his wife were hurt in a daring attack by extremists disguised as policemen.

He said the entire radio-phone network in Amritsar, the worst-hit district, was jammed for half an hour that morning and an unidentified voice broke into the "secure" channel to inform police he was broadcasting from "Radio Khalistan."

Khalistan is the name of the independent Sikh nation the extremists seek. More than 500 people have been killed this year in violence triggered by the extremist campaign.

"The voice said this is an example of how we learn about everything you do," the official said.

He said the same afternoon the VHF (very high frequency) network in Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts bordering Pakistan was jammed and unusable for half an hour.

"Our wireless operators said the extremists used a very powerful device to jam our top-secret radio frequencies," the official said. "We were left helpless and groping."

He said the security breach occurred despite frequent changes made in police wavelengths to throw off possible interception.

The official said the radio-phones were used for secret communications by Senior police officials and the VHF network for communication with mobile patrols combing the two districts for wanted extremists.

"You can imagine what would happen if there is a major extremist attack and we are unable to communicate with our forces," he said.

Gandhi, Jayewardene to discuss Sri Lankan conflict

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will discuss Sri Lanka's ethnic conflict when they meet in India next month, authoritative sources said Monday.

They said they would hold the talks in Bangalore in mid-November, when they and the leaders of Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Pakistan gather for the South Asian summit.

The sources said it was not clear whether Colombo would be then have reached agreement in talks with moderate Tamil groups on how to peacefully end the Tamil separatist conflict.

Mr. Gandhi is acting as mediator in the talks and Indian officials last week discussed with Jayewardene to set up elected provincial councils to give more autonomy to Tamil areas.

Gandhi calls for tighter security

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has called for upgrading India's security forces and said he wants a detailed report of the losses that led to an attempt on his life last week, a newspaper said Monday.

Mr. Gandhi was unscathed when a gunman fired at him last Thursday as the prime minister and several officials were leaving an open-air prayer ceremony. Six people were injured in the attack.

National newspapers condemned the security failure and demanded a thorough probe. Three top police officials were suspended following the attempt.

We do not have a security-oriented mentality anywhere in the country," Mr. Gandhi said in an interview with the Indian Express, the country's largest-circulation English language daily.

The federal government has sought to upgrade the quality of the country's police forces, but has so far been unsuccessful, he said.

"I have been trying to chase (change) it for some time but I must say the expansions that I asked for have not taken place at the speed that I wanted," Mr. Gandhi said.

Newspapers questioned the quality of the prime minister's security guards, who are required to keep an advance surveillance of 72 hours in every place that Mr. Gandhi plans to visit.

But Mr. Gandhi defended his personal guard, saying, "the problem was not in our sort of inner ring, which is my security."

He told the Indian Express there were several technical and procedural problems in security. He said he has asked for a detailed report on the security lapses.

An elite commando force was created to protect him after his mother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was killed by two Sikh security guards in October, 1984.

The gunman in Thursday's incident, identified as Karamjit Singh, was hiding in a

vine-covered gazebo and fired a shot before the prayer ceremony began. Security officials dismissed the shot as noise from a passing vehicle.

Singh, believed to be a Sikh, fired again when Mr. Gandhi and President Zail Singh were leaving the site. Security guards captured the man, who had been hiding in the area for the past two weeks.

Meanwhile, dissident Sikh leaders of Punjab's Akali Dal Party praised the assassination attempts on Mr. Gandhi and Punjab police chief Julius F. Ribeiro.

Ribeiro, who has launched a major offensive against Sikh terrorism, was grazed by a bullet when Sikh extremists disguised as policemen opened fire last Friday in Punjab's Jullundur district. An underground terrorist organisation claimed responsibility.

Sikh militants have vowed to kill Mr. Gandhi and other top leaders for opposing their demands for a separate homeland.

Ershad bans anti-election campaign

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's military President Hossain Mohammad Ershad has banned activity against this month's presidential election in a move to head off opposition campaigns to thwart the polls.

A new martial law order issued by Gen. Ershad Sunday night prohibited any campaign prejudicial to the polls and barred newspapers from printing news or views against the election.

Anyone violating the regulation would face a maximum sentence of seven years in prison with hard labour, it said.

Gen. Ershad promulgated the regulation only ten days before the presidential election on Oct. 15 in which he is running as a candidate of the pro-government Jatiya Party.

Opposition leaders said the regulation was another attempt to throttle a popular upsurge against the poll.

Bangladesh's two major opposition alliances of 15 parties have boycotted the election and threatened that they would try to prevent voters from casting ballots.

They have called for a nationwide general strike on Oct.

15. Leaders of the two groups have said such election would be a "sham show" unless Gen. Ershad, stepped down and let a caretaker government conduct the polls.

Sheikh Hasina, the chief of the eight-party alliance and the staunchest critic of Gen. Ershad, said the election results had already been prepared.

"This is going to be a tango of an election in which a despot is the main dancer," she told a public rally Sunday.

Her Awami League Party, a major component of the alliance, was routed in last month's parliamentary by-election which opposition groups allege were heavily rigged by the government with the help of the military.

Another seven-party alliance, headed by Begum Khaleda Zia, described the upcoming polls as "state-managed" and said elections would never be free and fair under Gen. Ershad.

Political observers saw the new regulation as a sign of Gen. Ershad's political weakness and said he would not have invoked martial law if he were sure of his popular support.

They said a similar regulation

was issued prior to a referendum held in March, 1984, in which Gen. Ershad sought popular endorsement to continue as the president until an election.

The referendum results showed 98 per cent had voted in favour of Gen. Ershad. But the opposition said the military had stuffed ballot boxes after majority voters abstained from voting.

"The experience of the referendum will be repeated in the Oct. 15 election," Mrs. Khaleda said.

Gen. Ershad has said he would try to ensure fair voting in the election he hoped to win by an overwhelming majority.

Information Minister Anwar Zahid said the presidential election would be the final step towards democracy.

Addressing a meeting of foreign diplomats in Dhaka, he reiterated that martial law would end after parliament passed a bill exempting Gen. Ershad from prosecution for actions taken during his four years of military rule.

Gen. Ershad needs the bill to avoid possible charges of topping an elected government in 1982 bloodless coup.

Pope hails 19th century French priest

ARS, France (R) — Pope John Paul arrived in this village Monday for a day of prayer and meditation centred on the traditional role of the parish priest in the French Roman Catholic Church.

For the second day running, thick fog forced the Pope to travel by road instead of by helicopter from Lyon, where he arrived on Saturday for a four-day visit.

Beaming at the villagers awaiting him outside the church, the Pope kissed babies and patted children on the head before kneeling before the relics of Saint Jean-Marie Vianney, the patron saint of parish priests.

Vianney, who was born 200 years ago, has long been considered too old-fashioned to serve as a model by the post-war French church, but Pope John Paul wants to restore him to prominence.

He told the villagers that Vianney had "left a sign for his contemporaries and for the generations to come. I am very touched by this sign."

Last night thousands of candles and a blaze of fireworks lit the sky after Pope John Paul blessed the city of Lyon, cradle of French Christianity.

Windows flickered with rows of candles as crowds thronged the city's riverbanks and narrow streets to watch a spectacular light

and music show. The festivities began after the Pope blessed Lyon from a floodlit 19th century basilica that dominates the city from a hilltop.

Standing on a balcony behind a bullet-proof shield, he said: "I salute you all, Christians and non-Christians. To each, I wish you a life of success in keeping with that which best befits man."

The blessing, at the end of the second day of the 66-year-old Pontiff's third visit to France, was broadcast from loudspeakers to crowds below estimated by police at about 250,000.

Coloured lasers and spotlights flashed across the sky, accompanied by electronic music performed by Jean-Michel Jarre, one of France's leading popular musicians.

The show was the grand finale to a day of papal razzamatazz which included a youth rally in Lyon football stadium.

More than 50,000 young people waved torches and scarves as the Pontiff watched a display of song and dance. Organisers said their enthusiasm kept him an hour longer than planned.

"Long live the Pope, long live John Paul," the crowd chanted.

In between acts of the show, the Pope called on youngsters to join the priesthood and reiterated his opposition to abortion and pre-marital sex.

Meanwhile followers of rebel Roman Catholic Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, snubbing Vatican appeals for unity, opened their first French seminary Sunday close to where Pope John Paul was spending the second day of a visit to southern France.

The traditionalist seminary was officially inaugurated by the leader of Lefebvre's dissident movement, Father Franz Schmidberger.

The opening came on the second day of a visit to the Lyon region by Pope John Paul, who has repeatedly called for the rebel traditionalists to return to allegiance with the Vatican.

Lefebvre, who was stripped of his priestly duties in 1976, accuses the Vatican of heresy for refusing to reverse second Vatican council efforts to modernise the church.

Reforms he and followers oppose include abandoning the Latin mass, turning of the altar so that the priest faces the congregation and other changes in ritual.

The new traditionalist centre, called the Seminary of the Saint Cure of Ars, is run by the Swiss-based Pius X Fraternity, set up to protest Vatican reforms in the 1960s. It is the sixth such seminary in the world and the first in France.

Peking, Moscow begin 9th normalisation talks

PEKING (R) — China and the Soviet Union opened ministerial talks Monday aimed at normalising relations between the two big Communist neighbours, Soviet embassy officials said.

Vice Foreign Ministers Qian Qichen and Igor Rogachev led the two delegations in the ninth round of talks, which are meant to heal a political rift dating back to the ideological split of the early 1950s.

The talks started on the eve of the arrival in Peking of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Washington is jockeying with Moscow to see which superpower can achieve the warmer relations with China.

Australia reportedly shielded Nazi war criminals

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — The secret service blocked efforts by Yugoslavia to extradite two top Nazi war criminals from this country during the cold war, the Australian newspaper reported Monday.

In a front-page story, the newspaper said the Australian Security and Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) shielded the two men, one of them allegedly a former Gestapo officer, in the late 1940s and 1950s.

The newspaper cited a letter from ASIO Director-General Sir Charles Spary to the Department of External Affairs in 1951 that said the two suspects were of "invaluable assistance" because of their anti-Communist sympathies.

It said the Yugoslav consul-general in Sydney requested the extradition of the two men on May 8, 1951, to face trial in Yugoslavia for war crimes.

Neither man was identified, but the newspaper said one of them was suspected by Yugoslavia of having served the Gestapo at a prisoner-of-war camp in Nuremberg and being responsible for the deaths of "countless" Yugoslavs during German occupation.

The other man had been a collaborator at a POW Camp in Albania and had denounced many of his fellow prisoners, the paper said.

The report comes amid a government inquiry into allegations that Australia granted sanctuary to at least 200 Nazi war criminals after World War II. A war criminals review board that Prime Minister Bob Hawke ordered set up in June is to report to the government at the end of November.

Andrew Menzies, who is heading the investigation, told the Associated Press last week there was little doubt that war criminals settled in Australia. But he was unable to determine how many or if any are still alive.

"Statistically and otherwise, there are bound to be some. The question is how many," Mr. Menzies said.

Jewish groups in Australia agree that at least 200 Nazis could have slipped in when Australia resettled more than 700,000 Eastern Europeans. Australia had one of the highest intakes of displaced people at a time when immigration formalities were virtually nonexistent.

Last week the Simon Wiesenthal centre handed over a list of 40 suspected war criminals it said were living in Australia to Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden.

Mr. Spary headed ASIO from 1950 to 1969. Asked to comment on the newspaper report he said he could not recall signing the letter.

The newspaper said it was given a copy of the letter by Liberal Party Senator Peter Baume, who said he obtained it under Australia's Freedom of Information Act.

Dublin meeting to boost Northern Ireland accord

DUBLIN (R) — Irish and British government ministers met in Dublin Monday to boost the controversial accord which gives the Irish Republic a limited say in the running of British-ruled Northern Ireland.

Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary Tom King and Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry chaired the day-long talks to review progress on the landmark accord, signed last November in a bid to end 17 years of sectarian violence in the north.

Northern Ireland Protestants, enraged at the thought of ceding any power to the predominantly Roman Catholic republic, have vowed to wreck the accord and Protestant local councillors said they intended driving to Dublin Monday to protest against the latest ministerial meeting.

Police were out in force here to prevent disturbances and parking was banned in streets around the Foreign Affairs Department.

Official sources on both sides of the border do not expect any major political progress at the gathering, with the big sticking point being the court system in Northern Ireland.

Dublin has been pressing for reforms that would see the present no-jury, one-judge courts replaced by a panel of three judges.

But there have been official misgivings in Britain about the change and the delay could in turn hold up Irish ratification of the European convention on the suppression of terrorism.

Irish Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald is believed to be reluctant to recommend the convention to parliament before he can report some prospect of court reforms.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
From The New York Times Magazine

HEAD FOR THE EXECUTIONER'S AX

Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♠ 5
♥ A K J 10 2
♦ 4 3 2
♣ 4 7 4

WEST EAST
♠ A 7 4 K J 10 6 3
♥ Q 5 1 8 7 3
♦ K J 6 10 9
♣ K Q 2 A 6 5

SOUTH
♠ Q 8 2
♥ 6
♦ A Q 7
♣ 10 9 8 3

The bidding:
West North East South
1 1 1 1 NT
2 1 2 2
3 1 3 3
Opening lead: Four of ♠

The magic number 200 is the Holy Grail of the duplicate bridge player. To achieve that score, he will indulge in close doubles—the sort you would never make in rubber bridge. To back that up, you have to be a skillful defender.

This auction is typical of the tournament game. Since he had better than a minimum opening bid, with support for his partner's suit, and since his side obviously had the balance of power, West elected to open with his second round hearts was

value. Paradoxically, the lady turned out to be crucial for the defense.

Against one no trump doubled, West led a low spade. East grabbed his king and returned the jack, covered by the queen and taken with the ace. It was time to examine the position.

It seemed certain that declarer had a spade stopper and one of the minor-suit aces. Since the heart suit was going to produce five tricks with the help of a finesse, if declarer could take his spade trick and the ace he would have seven tricks. Therefore, West opted to switch. But to which suit?

He decided he would give declarer his heart trick. Had he chosen to exit with a low heart, it would have been all over. Declarer would have run that to his nine, forced out the ten of spades and would still have had the ace of diamonds as an entry to his seventh trick, the good spade.

The solution was elegant: West exited with the queen of hearts. Now declarer could not use the nine of hearts as an entry to hand, for that would leave dummy's long hearts withering on the vine. And when East gained the lead with the ace of clubs, he could lead a diamond through declarer's tenace to the setting trick for the

COLUMN

Moscow names peak after Samantha Smith

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has named a 4,000-metre mountain after Samantha Smith, the American schoolgirl who wrote to the Kremlin of her fears of nuclear war, the Soviet News Agency TASS said. More than 100 workers and students scaled the previously unnamed mountain in the central Caucasus, just north of the Turkish and Iranian borders, and placed a bronze bas-relief of the schoolgirl on the peak. TASS said. Samantha was given wide publicity in the official Soviet media when she visited the Soviet Union after writing to then-Kremlin leader Yuri Andropov. When she was killed in an air crash in September last year, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sent his condolences to Samantha's mother.

17,000 drug dealers arrested in Iran

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iran has announced that its security forces have arrested 17,000 drug dealers in the past six months, Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said 14 tonnes of narcotics were seized as a result of the arrests made throughout the country between March 22 and Sept. 22. It said the security forces "will deal more fatal blows on drug smugglers" in the future. Drug smuggling is normally punishable by death in Iran.

Shooting of new James Bond film begins

VIENNA, Austria (AP) — Agent 007 came to Vienna's Prater amusement park Monday as crews began filming the Vienna segment of the new James Bond film The Living Daylights. Filming was in the amusement park that first gained international fame with the Third Man, the film with Joseph Cotten and Orson Welles. It is the first Bond film starring Timothy Dalton in the role of the British secret agent with the licence to kill. Filming in Vienna was to last 14 days and was expected to produce a 10-minute section. Work began on Sept. 29 in the Pinewood Studios on Gibraltar and is to move on to Morocco, Italy and England. Parts of Vienna's 19th district will be "transformed" in the film into a Czech town from where Bond smuggles a general of the Soviet KGB secret police into the West.

Charles' former valet dies of AIDS

LONDON (R) — A former personal valet to Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, has died from Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), a close friend said Monday. Stephen Barry, 37, who triggered a storm of protest when he broke Buckingham Palace's code for employees by selling his story to a U.S. magazine after leaving his post in November 1981, died in a London hospital at the weekend. A spokesman at Buckingham Palace said only: "Stephen Barry is no longer a member of the royal household, and therefore we are not prepared to offer any comment." Stephen Hayer, a public relations expert who was a close friend of Barry, confirmed that he had died of AIDS, which destroys the body's natural ability to combat disease. Barry, a self-acknowledged homosexual, rose from being a footman to one of Prince Charles's most trusted staff.

China criticises peasants who live like landlords

PEKING (AP) — Many rich peasants in China are living lavishly and indulging in superstitious practices, the official People's Daily (Renmin Ribao) said in a front-page commentary Sunday. "Peasants' homes now have colour televisions, sofas and electric fans, but inside and outside their homes it is always a big mess," the signed commentary said. It said many peasants have money to spare, but they squander it on lavish weddings and New Year celebrations, and spend their time on superstitious rituals. "This raises an urgent question for all of us: 'Does being rich mean being civilised?'" the newspaper said. "Among our many peasants, there is much backwardness and ignorance. Wealth does not naturally get rid of it."

سكنا من لاهور